"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are threatening, with occasional showers, southwesterly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,253 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Wheat, No. 1, 87¼; corn, 30⅜; cotton, 7½.

CONGRESS.—The House completed its consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian bill, and sent the bill to conference.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Cape Colony Parliament resumed the discussion of the "peace motion." The Transvaal Republic was urged to adopt a policy of modification, and to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders. The English claim that their recent demonstration in Delagoa Bay was to frustrate the intrigues of Germany and Portugal. The Dowager Duchess of Bedford is dead. The man who tried to kill King Humbert is declared by physicians to be insane.—Page 7.

LEGISLATURE.—Among the bills passed in the Senate is that relating to the construction of the New York and Brooklyn railroad tunnel. The Assembly passed a great many bills, among them being those affecting the civil service, trusts, bank receiverships, the salary of the New York Chief of Police, and the Building Department.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Fire at Whitney's Point, N. Y., caused a loss of $250,000.

Sewerpipe manufacturers met yesterday in Cleveland and formed an organization.

Michael J. Kelley tells the story of his narrow escape from the Cuban insurgents.

A St. Louis motorman was shot by the occupant of a buggy with which he had collided.

By a court decision, Major Hugh Carlisle, an Alabama railroad contractor, comes into possession of 100,000 acres of valuable farming land.

A battle occurred in Havana Province, in which the insurgents were defeated, after three hours' fighting. Arrests and expulsions are going on at Havana.

A clause in the will of James Craig of St. Louis recognizing a son whose existence was previously unknown has led to a lawsuit in behalf of a woman who claims to be Craig's legal widow.

Page 2.

Two men were run down by a cable car at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street curve. One died and the other's skull was fractured.

Greeks from Boston and Chicago, with money to pay their passage to Piraeus, cannot get steamship accommodations. They accuse the New York Greeks of selfishness and insincerity.

Page 3.

President McKinley will take part in the dedication of Battle Monument at West Point May 31.

Mr. O'Donnell, City Clerk for Jersey City, yesterday refused to attach the city seal to the new water contract.

Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati is to be appointed Minister to Belgium. Judge William R. Day of Canton, Ohio, is to be appointed First Assistant Secretary of State.

Mrs. Antoinette Bach of 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street was beaten and nearly strangled by a strange man who had applied to her for a drink of water.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Farrar, formerly pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Church at Albany, was expelled by the Troy Conference, at Schenectady, on his own confession of immorality.

The three-cent street care fare law enacted by the Indiana Legislature has been declared to be unconstitutional by Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court, Chicago.

New York Democrats are talking in favor of nominating Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Court, on the State ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The State Committee makes the nomination.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society last evening presented to Gen. Horace Porter the only copy struck in gold of its Grant Monument memorial Medal.

Joseph F. O'Brien, son of Daniel O'Brien of 292 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, was shot twice and seriously wounded last night near the Brooklyn City Hall, by Daniel Igo of Elizabeth, who is believed to be demented.

Page 4.

The State Racing Commission handed its annual report to the Legislature.

The reports on the condition of the roads within easy riding distance of this city received by the local officials of the League of American Wheelmen are of the best.

Page 5.

Changes in the church choirs in this city and Brooklyn.

A rich new altar to be erected in St. Augustine's Catholic Church, Brooklyn.

John R. Whitney's exposition of the International Series Sunday school lesson.

Young People's pilgrimage to Epworth, England. Cost of the Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco.

Work of the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country. Plans for the boys' camp this year.

Seven days, from May 2 to May 9, will be devoted to the bi-centenary celebration of the founding of Trinity Church. Complete programme for the week's services.

Page 7.

Samuel Colgate, head of the firm of Samuel Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers, died yesterday of heart disease at Orange, N. J.

M. Brunetière, the French critic, delivered the second lecture in his series on contemporary literature. His theme was "History."

The will of Andrew Jeffries Garvey has been filed for probate. A large portion of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of local hospitals.

The Reform Club will give a dinner tonight in honor of ex-President Cleveland. A conference of National Democrats will be held on Monday.

Chief Joseph went sightseeing yesterday. He interviewed the Mayor and accepted a commission to act as aide on Gen. Dodge's staff in the Grant Day parade.

Col. Waring spoke in the Marble Collegiate Church before the Christian Endeavor Society pointing out the interest good citizens should have in cleanliness of the streets.

Frank R. Hadley, a prominent mill man of New Bedford, Mass., who had become involved in financial troubles affecting two factories, died. Charges of perjury were pending against him.

Page 11.

The steamship El Paso reported passing a dangerous derelict off Hatteras in the track of coasting vessels.

Samuel Scoville, Jr., a New York lawyer, formerly a well known Yale athlete, was shot by a burglar in his room, at Stamford, and slightly wounded. He is a grandson of Henry Ward Beecher.

Page 12.

District Attorney Olcott on Monday will move the dismissal of the indictment against Police Inspector McLaughlin.

The funeral of "Billy" Birch was conducted according to the rites of the Order of Elks. There was a large attendance.

Central Office detectives raided three alleged bucket shops in New Street. The reputed principals were arrested and held in bail.

Clara G. Kelly, who was abducted six weeks ago from Brockton, Mass., was found with her mother in Brooklyn. Officers took her back to her foster parents.

The journeymen steamfitters have settled their dispute with their employers, but the helpers did not receive the advance asked, and the strikes ordered by the Board of Walking Delegates will be continued.

Commissioner Moss assumed the duties of his office at Police Headquarters. After a long conference with Commissioners Grant and Parker he said he saw no reason why harmony should not prevail. Mayor Strong gave his reasons for making the appointment.

No certified copy of the amended liquor tax law has been received yet by the excise officials whose duty it will be to enforce it. No attempt will be made to take advantage of ignorance of the law's provisions, and reasonable time will be allowed for liquor men to conform to the law before exacting penalties.

Secretary Sherman wrote to Mayor Strong denying the published rumors of dissensions in the Diplomatic Corps regarding precedence on Grant Day. The order for the parade of the merchant marine was issued, 170 vessels having been enrolled. Many complaints are made about the prices charged for seats in the stand erected on park property.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 3.

HALF A TOWN BURNED.

Fire Destroys a Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Property at Whitney's Point.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 23.—Fire started in some unknown manner at Whitney's Point, twenty miles north of this city, about 3:30 o'clock this morning, and destroyed property valued at $250,000. The insurance is estimated at $80,000.

Among the losers are Ray Lewis's meat market, a harness shop conducted by William Wall, Kark's clothing store, Eli E. Black's insurance office, Mrs. Ella Boyden's millinery store, the Beach House, a hotel conducted by Alonzo Collins, and owned by H. A. Sheldon; the Quick House; a block owned by Mrs. S. E. Birdsall and Herbert Birdsall, Michael and William Shanly's general store, C. B. Morse's clothing store, Mrs. Kate Biddleson's millinery store, The Whitney's Point Reporter office, the Baptist Church, Cornell & Nolan's hardware store, Dr. A. H. Pellett's office and residence, William Collins's residence, J. J. Johnson & Son's hardware store, William Eaton's store and residence, Hiram King's shoe store, Robinson Brothers' insurance office, the Post Office, Samuel Parson's general store, John Elliott's residence, the Hopkins Block, in which was William Denning's general store; Dr. O. C. Hall's office and residence, Leeter & Youman's drug store, Lewis Collins's furniture store, L. Bennett's harness store, Lewis Dunham's grocery, the fire engine house, George Love's livery stable and blacksmith shop, Driscoll & Brown's blacksmith shop, Delos W. Burdick's restaurant, in the Griffin Block; Whaley's barber's shop, Jesse Ames's and B. F. Walter's residences, D. B. Davis's dwelling, occupied by B. F. Walter; Dr. Spencer's residence, George Seymour's residence and barn, and Monroe's Opera House.

TO SEND GREECE A REGIMENT.

Plan on Foot Among the Consuls to Raise Money to Defray the Men's Return.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 23.—Demosthenes Parlidis, Greek Consul at San Francisco, passed through Union Station on his way to Washington. Mr. Parlidis said:

"I am going to Washington to consult with the authorities in reference to a plan which is on foot for the different Greek Consuls and diplomatic officers in the United States to organize a subscription fund for the purpose of raising and equipping a regiment of Greeks settled in this country and sending them to the aid of King George in his present struggle with Turkey.

"Already large subscriptions have been made in different cities to the Greek cause, but if a National fund was formed for the stated purpose of enabling the Greeks in this country to return home, enough money could be raised in the United States in a month not only to equip a regiment, but to render material to the ramy in the field."

In this city subscription books have been opened, and to-day $240 was raised to aid the Greek cause.

John M. Swaney, a member of the National Guard, formerly on the United States steamship Caesar at San Francisco, is forming a company, and has already secured fifty members of the guard and fifty others who have volunteered to go. These men expect to start for Athens early next week.

DR. GUNSAULUS COMING EAST.

A Rumor that the Famous Chicago Preacher Is to Fill Broadway Tabernacle Pulpit.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, for many years pastor of Plymouth Church of this city, has taken steps to relinquish his pulpit next month and go to New York, where, it is stated, he will take charge of the Broadway Tabernacle. Dr. Gunsaulus has said his ambition is to be brought into closer touch with the masses. Offers which he had received from New York would give him the advantage desired. Efforts will be made to keep him in Chicago, and if they are successful the Auditorium may be engaged for his services.

It was said last night by W. R. Fearn, sexton of the Broadway Tabernacle, that the Rev. Mr. Gunsaulas was to preach at the Tobernacle to-morrow. There had been no regular engagement made with him, but he filled the pulpit in accordance with the present custom of having a regular supply from Sunday to Sunday.

AWARDED A FORTUNE.

By a Court Decision Major Carlisle of Alabama Gains Possession of a Princely Estate.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 23.—By a decision in the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans, Major Hugh Carlisle of Guntersville, Ala., was to-day put into possession of 100,000 acres of the best farm and timber land in Alabama, lying in the Counties of Blount, Cullman, Marshall, Etowah, and De Kalb.

There are 11,000 tenants on the property, and it is said to be worth several million dollars. Twenty-five years ago, a railroad was constructed from Guntersville, Ala., to Gadsden, Ala., about fifty miles. Major Carlisle did the construction work. When the road was completed the company was out of funds, and its lands, consisting of the 100,000 acres in question, were given to Major Carlisle in payment of his debt. The United States disputed Major Carlisle's title under the forfeiture act.

LIVES WITH A BROKEN NECK.

Injured Youth Able to Talk and Asks for a Lost Gold Tooth.

Charles O. Vermeal, eighteen years old, employed as a clerk at 87 Warren Street, fell through a hatchway yesterday at his place of employment and broke his neck and fractured his skull.

Despite the nature of his injuries, he is conscious and able to talk. He says he feels as if he is burning up. What concerned him most when taken to the hospital was the whereabouts of a gold tooth which was shaken out of his mouth by his fall.

TO THE POLE BY BALLOON

King Oscar to Send an Expedition to the Polar Regions in an Airship.

ANDRE WILL BE IN THE PARTY

His Majesty Is Interesting the Canadians in the Project, and Assistance Will Be Rendered if an Occasion Arises.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 23.—The Governor General has received the following from the Colonial Office: "The Government of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway purposes sending in the Summer of this current year a balloon expedition toward the north pole for exploration in the interests of science. The balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, who have been making explorations toward the north pole by these means, namely, Mr. Salomon August Andre, Mr. Nils Strindberg, and Mr. Knut Hjalmar Ferdinand Fraekel, or one of these replaced by Mr. Gustaf Wilhelm Emanuel Swedenborg. It is understood that the expedition will start from Spitzbergen about the 1st of July next.

"The Swedish and Norwegian Ministers at the Court of St. James's, having in the name of his Government invoked the assistance of her Majesty's Government with a view to making it generally known in the British possessions extending toward the arctic regions that the expedition in question will be attempted, and the Swedish Government being anxious also, the project should be made known to the authorities in other parts of Canada and to the general public of the Dominion through the medium of the press, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies has requested his Excellency's Government as far as possible to meet the wishes of the Government of his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty in this matter.

"Accordingly, her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the Dominion are hereby notified in the premises and are requested to give the explorers, should an opportunity present itself, all the help in their power. If the balloon be seen only and no communication be had with the exploring party, it is requested that the following particulars may be noted and communicated either to a local newspaper or to some learned body, namely: The day and the hour in which the balloon was seen, the direction of the balloon, and the direction of the wind. Should any accident befall the explorers, and should they arrive in any locality having lost the balloon, the inhabitants are asked to render all possible assistance."

CATHOLICS ARE ALARMED.

A Bill in the Wisconsin Legislature Said to be Aimed at Their Orphan Asylums.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 23.—Several leading Catholics of Milwaukee are organizing a delegation to urge Gov. Scofield to veto the bill providing for the transfer of dependent children from private to county and State institutions. The letter says, in part:

"The purpose of this bill is that no dependent child can be committed to any Catholic institution, and even if we want the child and will provide for it at our own expense, the Judge must commit the same to the county or to the State school, and all the children now in our institutions shall be transferred to the County and State School."

It is believed that this measure is almost sure to pass during the closing hours of the Legislature, and that it is aimed at the various Catholic orphan asylums of the State.

JULIUS STULZ DYING IN DENVER.

A Victim of Consumption Who Asked Aid from St. Augustine Chapel.

DENVER, April 23.—Julius Stulz arrived at the Union Station to-night from New York in the last stages of consumption. He had several hemorrhages while in the waiting room. He said he had been sent here by the people of St. Augustine Chapel of Trinity Church, and he was told that he would be met here by people who would take care of him. These failed to appear, and he was removed to the hospital.

At St. Augustine Chapel, 105 East Houston Street, last night it was said that a young man in the last stages of consumption, named Stutz, had for some time been a frequenter there. His sister, a teacher in the sewing class, aided him. He has not been seen about for over a week. It is known that he asked for assistance to enable him to go to Denver. Whether the desired aid was given by Rev. Arthur C. Kimbur, the Vicar, could not be learned, owing to his absence from the city.

TALMAGE PLEADS FOR INDIA.

He Hopes to Secure a Million Bushels of Wheat for Starving Natives.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 23.—Dr. Talmage, who is on a tour of the principal Western cities in behalf of the starving millions of India, after addressing two huge audiences in the Illinois State House, at Springfield, arrived to-day at Bloomington, where he is the guest of ex-Vice President Stevenson.

This evening another great gathering, presided over by Mr. Stevenson, listened to his plea for India.

He is accompanied by others deeply interested in India relief work. They expect to secure contributions to the extent of at least 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, for a large portion of which the United States Government has granted free transportation to India.

SEWER PIPE MEN ORGANIZE.

Representatives of Forty-four Firms Unite Their Interests.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 23.—After many attempts, the sewer-pipe manufacturers of the country have finally succeeded in forming an organization.

A company has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of $7,500,000. The name of the organization is the Central Union Sewerpipe Company.

Florida's Senatorial Contest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 23.—Balloting for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Call, 33; Chipley, 24; Raney, 17; Hocker, 11; Burford, 5; Darby, 1; Broome, 1; Wolff, 1. There was no election.

FOUND A CLUE IN THE WILL.

A Romance of Two Continents Culminates in a Contest Over a Father's Estate.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—William J. Craig of Catasauqua, Penn., is here to try to obtain what he claims is his mother's dower and his own right in the estate of his alleged father, James Craig. If the story he tells can be substantiated, it will dispossess two young women of an estate worth $200,000 and bring affluence to the closing days of the life of a woman whose eyes have grown dim with fifty years watching for her husband's return to America.

W. J. Craig, the claimant, is sixty-four years of age. He is the manager of large iron works in Catasauqua. As he tells the story, he was born in Ireland, James Craig being his father. While he was yet a babe in arms, his father came to America, leaving his wife penniless. When young Craig was ten years old, his mother sent him to America, and he settled at Catasauqua.

While these things had been happening an Irishman named James Craig, who said he was a widower, had fought his way to wealth in St. Louis. He married and had a family of two daughters, who are now middle aged.

A month ago James Craig died, aged eighty-five. When his will was probated it caused surprise, for the second paragraph read:

"I give and bequeath the sum of $1 and no more to my son, William John Craig." This was the first his family had heard of the existence of a son.

George McIntyre knew the story of the missing father and wrote to Catasauqua.

SHOT A MOTORMAN ON HIS CAR.

A Driver Whose Buggy Had Been Bumped Off the Track Takes Summary Vengeance.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—James E. Thorp, a motorman, was shot by Ira Stansbury in front of the City Hall to-day. Stansbury was in a buggy, which he was driving on the track. Thorp ran his electric car up behind the buggy and sounded the gong. Stansbury refused to turn out, and Thorp ran his car up to the buggy and bumped it off the track.

Stansbury stopped his horse, lowered the hood of his buggy, drew a revolver from under the seat, and shot the motorman through the thigh. When arrested, Stansbury was perfectly calm. He said he had as much privilege on the street as a car, and that no motorman had any right to run him down. Stansbury is seventy-seven years old.

RECEIVER ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

The Bay State Gas Company's Case May Be Reopened.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.—The Boston Loan Company, which holds $25,000 worth of income bonds of the Bay State Gas Company, has asked that the case of William Buchanan of New York against the Bay State Gas Company be re-opened.

Mr. Buchanan was a large bondholder of the Bay State Gas Company, and it was through him that the receiver of the company was appointed. The Boston company alleges that the case was settled by fraud, and that the receiver, Dwight Braman, received from $50,000 to $75,000 to settle it. Judge Dallas of Philadelphia will hear the case in the United States Court on Tuesday next.

HONOR PAID TO SHAKESPEARE.

The Birthday of the Bard of Avon Commemorated at the Forest Home.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Shakespeare's birthday was observed at the Forrest Home this afternoon. Nearly every dramatic and operatic organization now playing in this city contributed to the entertainment of the veteran actors and actresses. The programme included recitations, songs, orchestral music, one act from "Romeo and Juliet," and an act each from several of the plays now being given in this city.

New Rochelle Politics.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 23.—Tuesday's election for village officers has caused trouble. Bantell had been elected Trustee over Morgan by 1 vote. Eight ballots had been set aside as defective. Morgan appealed to court. Judge Dykman examined the defective votes and ordered five of them to be accepted. This elected Morgan by 1 vote. The Trustees counted the ballots tonight and declared Bantell elected. The Trustees have been ordered to appear in court in the morning.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST BLAMED.

Emma J. Aiken Censured by a Jury for the Death of a Woman.

CHICAGO, April 23.—At the inquest held to-day over Mrs. Louise A. Foster of 917 Chase Avenue, who died Wednesday at the Christian Science Dispensary in Evanston, the Coroner's jury censured Emma J. Aiken, the head of the institution. In accordance with the opinion of Coroner's Ppysician Noel, who held the post-mortem examination, the jury returned a verdict stating that Bright's disease caused death.

TORNADO IN KANSAS.

A Boy Killed Outright and His Parents Are Injured.

WAMEGO, Kan., April 23.—A small tornado passed over a part of Wabaunsee County, eight miles southeast of here, late last night.

Henry Miller's eight-year-old son was killed, while Miller and his wife were perhaps fatally hurt. They live three miles north of McFarland. Their home was completely demolished.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY HURT.

The Famous Virginia Guerrilla Thrown from a Buggy.

RICHMOND, Va., April 23.—Col. John S. Mosby was thrown from a buggy at the University of Virginia this afternoon and received a cut which may seriously injure one eye.

Contractor Kleitz Missing.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., April 23.—George L. Kleitz, a contractor and builder, started for Newburg last Tuesday morning, saying he would return at night. He has not been seen nor heard from since.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 23.—The Republican legislative caucus to-night nominated W. J. Deboe candidate for United States Senator.

A wine of the highest standard of excellence, the choice of connoisseurs, and a requisite feature of the menus at society dinners and banquets is Moet & Chandon White Seal, and Moet & Chandon Brut Imperial, Champagne. The house of Moet & Chandon is the largest and leading champagne establishment in the world, shipping to the United States only the most select vintages.—Adv.

KELLEY'S NARROW ESCAPE

The Philadelphian Tells of the Efforts of the Cuban Insurgents to Kill Him.

HE WAS SHOT AND HANGED.

After Dropping Forty Feet into a Well He Was Able to Travel to a Spanish Outpost, Where He Was Well Treated.

HAVANA, April 23.—Michael J. Kelley, the Philadelphian who disappeared suddenly from Havana a fortnight ago, who went to the insurgent camp, and was strung up on the charge of being a spy, but finally managed to escape and to reach the Spanish authorities at Punta Brava, was interviewed by the correspondent of The Associated Press on his arrival at the Consulate General here to-day.

Kelley confirms the reports already sent out of his strange adventure, but was reticent when questioned as to his reasons for going to the insurgent camp. He denies, however, that he had any understanding or contract with the Cuban Junta in New York.

He says that he went out from Havana alone and joined the insurgent forces as an electrician. After a few days, he was sent with a Sergeant and twelve men on an alleged mission to meet Sylvester Scovel, who, the insurgents said, had just landed. After the party had gone a few leagues from the camp, the Sergeant halted his men near an old well, accused Kelley, so he says, of being a spy, stripped him absolutely naked, shot him, and, believing that he was dead, put a rope around his neck, and hung him over the open well.

The rope broke and he fell forty feet. The water was up to his armpits. The insurgents then dropped stones on him, but fortunately these missed him. They then rode away, and about midnight he escaped from the well and walked through the rain several miles to a Spanish outpost, where he presented himself entirely naked, with a view of surrendering under the amnesty decree.

When the Commandant called out to the guard to receive him Kelley was frightened. He ran and was fired at. The Spanish started in pursuit, and he was finally caught and taken into the camp. The Commandant, on learning why he ran off, and after hearing his story, treated him, Kelley says, with all consideration, gave him food and clothing, furnished him with a bed, and kept him comfortable until the order for his release arrived.

Mr. Kelley's head was grazed in several places by bullets; his face and eyes are burned, and his hair, formerly an auburn, is now almost white.

He says the insurgents robbed him of a money belt containing $600, but this latter statement is discredited here, because when he originally left Havana en route for the insurgent camp he neglected to settle his hotel bill.

He intends to return to the United States next week. He says the Spanish officers treated him much better than he could have expected under all the circumstances.

BATTLE IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

Defeat of an Insurgent Force, with a Loss of Sixteen Killed—Sympathizers in Prison.

HAVANA, April 23.—Lieut. Col. Alfan, with the Maria Cristina Battalion, engaged the insurgents at Purgatorio, Havana Province, his advance guard pursuing them to the Providence Farm. Here they were found intrenched and three hours' fighting followed. The Spaniards captured the camp and important documents. The fleeing insurgents left sixteen killed on the field and had many wounded. The regulars lost none, but had sixteen wounded.

Orders have been given for the expulsion from the island of George Aguirre, a naturalized American. He was captured in a boat near Havana. Enrique Palma and Mizard, Italians, and a French lady, Mariana Flamand, have been lodged in jail at Santiago de Cuba on the charge of assisting the rebellion.

Correspondents Entertain Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, April 23.—Several of the newspaper correspondents who will leave Cuba to-morrow gave a dinner this evening to Consul General Lee at the Hotel Inglaterra. Among the American journalists present were Mr. Springer, Dr. Burgess, and Mr. Shields.

Silk Mill Resumes Operations.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., April 23.—After a year's depression in business the East Stroudsburg silk mill has resumed operations, giving employment to 225 hands.

THE WEATHER.

The pressure continues high over the South Atlantic States; also on the northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. It is low in the lake regions and on the Rocky Mountain slope, with no well-defined storm centre. The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. It has risen in the upper lake region and throughout the Missouri Valley. The temperature is higher in the Atlantic States and on the Rocky Mountain Plateau, and cooler in the lake regions. Showers have occurred in Northern New England, throughout the lake regions, and in the Ohio and Missouri Valleys, and thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle Mississippi Valley and in the southern portion of the lake regions. Threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for Northern New England, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley, probably with thunderstorms in the lower lake region. The weather will be generally fair or partly cloudy in the other districts. The temperature will remain about stationary in all disticts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	44	45	47
6 A. M.	43	45	47
9 A. M.	50	52	52
12 M.	60	61	60
4 P. M.	62	60	62
6 P. M.	60	58	60
9 P. M.	60	57	56
12 P. M.	56	55	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	55
Weather Bureau	52
Corresponding date 1896	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	52

NOW AVOIDING BATTLE

Edhem Pasha Not Anxious to Bring on a General Engagement with the Greeks in Thessaly.

BULGARIA TO MOBILIZE TROOPS

She Disregards Russia's Order to Keep Quiet and Repeats Her Demands on the Porte.

COL. VASSOS ORDERED TO ATTACK THE TURKS IN CRETE.

Osman Pasha Sent to the Front as Commander in Chief of the Turkish Army—Uprisings in Turkey Threatened.

Greece has ordered Col. Vassos to attack the Turks in Crete. The insurgents have attacked the international troops and Turkish garrison in Fort Izzedin. This, with the threat of Bulgaria to mobilize her troops unless Turkey complies with her demands, adds to the seriousness of the situation in Europe.

In spite of the frequent announcements of victories from Constantinople, the appointment of Osman Pasha to command the main army invading Greece is an unmistakable evidence that the Greeks are more than holding their own in the neighborhood of Larissa.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Skouzes announces from Athens that the Greek forces have penetrated into Turkish territory by the Reveni Pass in the direction of Reveni and Boughazi, and have advanced toward Damasi. A strong position has been occupied at Mati, where the Turks have been repulsed. The Greeks have been forced to retire from Nezeros toward the Darchi, where they have been attacked by the Turks.

Advices from Constantinople indicate that the Turks under Naim Pasha have debouched on the plain of Thessaly by the Milouna Pass, ready to give battle to the Greek army which confronts them.

Larissa has not fallen. The failure of the Turks to advance on that important stronghold is explained from Constantinople as being due to the rise of the river Salambria.

From Athens comes word that a Greek fleet has captured Edhem Pasha's stores on the Gulf of Salonica and inland to Mount Olympus, which has compelled Edhem to detach 10,000 men for the Macedonian coast in anticipation of a flank movement, which may compel him to retreat.

The recall of Ahmed Hifzi Pasha, Turkish commander at Janina, in Epirus, confirms the reports of Greek successes in that quarter.

The attitude of the Balkan States and the reports that the people of different parts of Turkey are ready to rise in revolt add to the gravity of that country's danger. That it is part of the Greek plan to promote such uprisings in the Empire there can be no doubt.

TURKISH BATTERY DESTROYED.

Greeks Blow Up Railroad Bridges—Edhem Pasha's Troops Worried by the Loss of Stores.

LONDON, April 23.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that the Crown Prince Constantin has wired to King George as follows:

"The Turks are quiet to-day, owing to our success yesterday (Thursday.) We have destroyed the Turkish battery at Ligaria. The Turks have retired from Nezeros and Rapsani. The action of our fleet at Katerina was excellent. I was in the first line of fire yesterday."

The Chronicle's correspondent says: "The Turks are greatly dismayed by the destruction of their stores at Katerina and at Litochorion. Commodore Sachtouris destoyed the stores from the coast to the foot of Mount Olympus. Nothing remains, therefore, for Edhem Pasha to carry away but hunger. The coast road being barred, the only remaining road from Salonica is the Verria road, eight days from Elassona.

"Reports of the injury to the railway line by the blowing up of bridges and a tunnel are confirmed.

"Financially everything is going well, and the value of paper money has risen. It is reported here (Athens) that the Turkish troops will be withdrawn from Crete. Private advices from Volo say that all the villages between Katerina and Verria have risen.

"Among the wounded who have arrived here are several who state that a number of the Greek wounded at Gritzovali, and unable to follow the Greek retreat, were shut up in a small church by the Turks, who set fire to building and burned them to death."

HARD FIGHTING IN EPIRUS.

Main Greek Army Moves on to Plattka, the Scene of Battle.

LONDON, April 23.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is reported that the Greek army in Epirus has left a contingent to attack Pentepigadia, while the main body has proceeded to Plakka, where fighting is in progress.

GREEKS FAIL AT GRITZOVALI.

Turks Burn and Plunder Captured Villages, Blowing Up the Churches with Dynamite.

LONDON, April 23.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Larissa says that on Thursday the Greeks attempted to retake Gritzovali. A long fight ensued, but the Greeks failed, owing to the superior force of the Turks and their stronger position.

The Greeks, however, occupy a good position in front of Ligaria, where, the correspondent is convinced, they will be victorious. He adds: "I regret to say that the Turks have burned, after plundering, the villages of Ligaria, Karayol, and Meralaria, destroying the churches with dynamite."

BULGARIA THREATENS WAR.

No Heed Paid to the Sharp Demand of the Russian Government to Keep Quiet.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to The Standard from its correspondent at Constantinople says:

"The Russian Government has sharply ordered Bulgaria to keep quiet; yet Bulgaria has given the Porte notice that she will mobilize her troops to-morrow (Saturday) unless the berats (the warrants for five more Bulgarian Bishops in Macedonia) and the appointments of Bulgarian commercial agents at Uskub and Monastir are granted."

EDHEM PASHA VERY CAUTIOUS.

His Plan Is to Capture Small Positions and to Avoid a General Engagement.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Milouna Pass, dated to-day, says:

"Edhem Pasha continues to pursue a cautious policy. His plan seems to be to capture in succession a number of small positions held by the Greeks, but to avoid a general engagement. The Turks are making a good military road through the pass. The cannonade continues from the Turks, who are advancing on the left wing, but in the direction of Tyrnavo matters are quiet, the Turks having taken and occupied the town. Large reinforcements are arriving, and the result of the war is beyond doubt. The Turks treat their prisoners with humanity and kindness."

The Athens correspondent of The Times will say to-morrow:

"Those in authority here regard the situation as highly critical, despite the favorable news from Epirus. Fighting continues at Mati. The Crown Prince Constantin has ordered his troops to maintain a strictly defensive attitude. A portion of the western squadron has been detached to bombard the fortress Parga, opposite Pax Island."

POWERS ATTACKED IN CRETE.

Col. Vassos Asks the Admirals Whether They Are in Alliance with Turkey.

LONDON, April 23.—The Times's correspondent at Canea says that to-day the insurgents are attacking Fort Izzedin, which is occupied by the international troops in addition to the Turkish garrison. Three warships have left Suda and anchored opposite the fort. The Admirals have gone to reconnoitre in a torpedo boat.

Col. Vassos has written to the Admirals to ask whether the powers are in alliance with Turkey. The object of this inquiry is obvious.

A dispatch to The Daily News from Canea says that Col. Vassos has notified the Admirals that he has been ordered to attack the Turks.

The Times's correspondent at Canea says it is reported there that Col. Vassos has received this order.

OSMAN PASHA TO THE FRONT.

Edhem Pasha and Ahmed Hifzi Pasha, Commander of the Troops at Janina, Recalled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—It is now definitely announced that Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish Army, with headquarters at Elassona. Edhem Pasha has been recalled.

In addition, Saad Edin Pasha has been appointed to command the Turkish Army, having its headquarters at Janina, replacing Ahmed Hifzi Pasha, who is also recalled. The new Turkish commanders start for their posts this evening.

An additional force of Redifs, or army reserves, has been called out to reinforce the Turkish troops operating against the Greeks. They consist of the Kenlah Brigade from Cesarea, a division from Smyrna belonging to the Third Army Corps; three brigades from the Fourth Army Corps, and a division of the Fifth Army Corps. These men will total up seventy-two additional battalions of troops, numbering 50,400 men.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that while Osman Pasha will take supreme command of all the Turkish armies engaged against Greece, Edhem Pasha will remain in active command of the Eastern army, with headquarters in Macedonia.

TURKS WORKING SOUTH.

Fortified Summits Commanding Mountain Passes Captured from the Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The Turkish Government yesterday evening issued the following statement:

"A reconnoisance with a force of infantry, six batteries of artillery, and a cavalry division enabled Naim Pasha to occupy a position, with eight battalions and some field pieces, opposite the Greek forces centred south of the Milouna and Siulva Passes. Hakki Pasha, with twelve battalions, advanced toward Neraly, on the plain, in order to threaten the retreat of the Greeks at Koskrena.

"Naim Pasha defeated the Greeks and occupied the important heights of Karadja and Viren. Hamdi Pasha captured the fortified summits of Gordenan and Garbika, commanding the passes."

TURKISH STORES CAPTURED.

Edhem Pasha Detaches 10,000 Men to Prevent a Flank Attack from the Macedonian Coast.

ATHENS, April 23—5 A. M.—After the bombardment of Katrina, on the Gulf of Salonica, by the Greek squadron, had put to flight two battalions of Turks and the inhabitants of that place, the Greek fleet landed a detachment and found the Turks had left behind them immense stores of provisions destined for the armies of Edhem Pasha. These valuable stores had been left almost unprotected, owing to the belief of the Turks that a blockade of Greece by the fleets of the powers would prevent the Greek fleet from attacking the Turkish towns on the Gulf of Salonica, which are near the railroad to Salonica, and which

ha/e been used as points at which to land stores for the Turkish Army and forward them to the front.

The capture of these towns, not to mention the loss of the stores, places a serious difficulty in the path of Edhem Pasha, and it is stated here that so soon as the Turkish Commander-in-Chief heard the news of the capture of Platamona and Katrina he dispatched 10,000 men toward the coast of Macedonia, fearing a flank attack from the Gulf of Salonica.

The Greek fleet, in returning from the capture of Katrina, bombarded the port of Litcheren.

One Wire to Constantinople.

LONDON, April 23.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Constantinople says: "It is reported that all telegraphic communication with Constantinople is now cut off except by way of Odessa. I am assured that Izzet Bey has been received again into the favor of the Sultan."

TURKS DEFEATED AT ARTA.

Villages Abandoned and the Inhabitants Fleeing Before the Greeks.

ARTA, April 23.—During the fighting on Tuesday the Turks, at daybreak, attempted to rush the bridge and capture Arta by assault. Turkish artillery was secretly brought up during the night and placed in position on commanding elevations opposite the town. Under cover of a furious cannonade the Turks advanced upon the bridge and they were received with a murderous rifle fire from the Greeks. The Turks made several attempts to cross the bridge; but, in spite of their desperate efforts, they never succeeded in getting further than the centre of the bridge. There the Turkish commander fell dead, and, under the terrible fire of the Greeks, the Turks fell back in dismay. Some time afterward the Turkish guns were silenced.

In spite of this reverse, the Turks renewed the assault during the afternoon and further desperate fighting followed. The Greeks, sheltered in their trenches, fought gallantly and held their own, although since the outbreak of hostilities on Sunday the Greeks had not for a moment quitted their posts in the trenches. Stories of Turkish atrocities are current here.

A Greek officer, who says he was an eye witness of the affair, asserts that in the attack which the Turks made upon the Greek position west of Arta a number of captured Christian women were marched in front of the Turkish lines in expectation that the Greeks would refrain from returning the fire of the Turks for fear of wounding the women.

ARTA, April 22—(Delayed in transmission)—6 P. M.—The Turks have abandoned Klafa and Kosnitzadeson, on the left bank of the River Arachphos. The inhabitants fled precipitately, leaving their belongings.

All along the route to Fort Imaret (which was captured by the Greeks,) there were evidences of the hasty flight of the Turkish households.

The Prefect of Arta has reached Filliplada. He was received with acclamation by the population. A number of Greek wounded have been brought to Filipiada. The dead were left unburied along the route. The headquarters of Col. Manos, the commander of the Greek forces in Epirus, are at Stina. A lively fusillade continues between the Greek and Turkish outposts around Arta. In the villages abandoned by the Turks the Greeks found a considerable quantity of ammunition.

SANTI QUARANTA BOMBARDED.

Greek Fleet Destroys All Buildings Except the Austrian Agency.

CORFU, April 23.—The Western Greek squadron is bombarding Santi Quaranta and doing great damage to the town. All the Government and private buildings have been destroyed, with the exception of the Austrian Agency. All the stores and merchandise on the quays have been burned.

Fifty refugees who had embarked on ships have been landed here.

TURKISH REVOLT IN EPIRUS.

Fighting Between Mussulmans and Christians Near Prevesa.

LONDON, April 23.—According to a special dispatch from Athens, fighting has occurred in the Olive Groves, near Prevesa, between the Turks and native Christians. The Greek forces, it is added, while under way to Fillipiada, passed a number of charred corpses.

The inhabitants of Lakka and Samarina have risen against the Turks, and have welcomed the Greeks with enthusiasm.

Prevesa's Citadel Holds Out.

BERLIN, April 23.—A telegram received here from Constantinople says that, while it is true that the town of Prevesa has been partly destroyed by the guns of the Greek warships and those of a battery which the Greeks erected, the Citadel of Prevesa is not damaged, and is still held by the Turks

ISLANDS READY TO REVOLT.

Sporades and Samos. Off Asia Minor, Awaiting the Greek Fleet.

PARIS, April 23.—The Politique Coloniale publishes telegrams from the Sporades and the Island of Samos, off the coast of Asia Minor, declaring that the inhabitants are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the Greek fleet as a signal to shake off the Turkish yoke.

Bombarding a Turkish Blockhouse.

CORFU, April 23.—The Western Greek squadron of warships has suspended the bombardment of Prevesa, the Turkish position north of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, and left this morning for Santi Quaranta. On arrival there the war vessels began bombarding the Turkish blockhouse.

TO CALL OUT THE LANDWEHR.

All Able-Bodied Greeks May Be Sent to the War.

ATHENS, April 23.—It has been decided to call out several classes of the Landwehr, or militia.

In Greece all able-bodied males, from twenty-one years of age upward, are liable to be called upon for military service. The total service is for nineteen years, of which two years (with considerable terms of leaves of absence) must be passed with the colors; eight and seven years are then passed in the reserve, and the remainder of the total term of nineteen years is passed in the militia, or Landwehr.

FROM A GREEK STANDPOINT.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Describes the Situation.

LONDON, April 23.—The Greek Chargé d'Affaires here has received a dispatch dated from Athens, to-day, giving the exact situation on the Thessalian frontier, from the Greek standpoint. It is as follows:

"In Thessaly, in the direction of Revenl and Boughazl, our forces have penetrated into Turkish territory and have advanced towards Damasi.

"All the attacks of the enemy have been repulsed in the direction of Gritzovall.

"Our army has occupied a strong position at Matl, where there has been fighting since yesterday. The Turkish attacks have been repulsed.

"The Greeks had to retire from Nezeros, falling back on the Darchi, a strong position, which they are now defending.

"In Epirus, our army is advancing, and has captured Fort Imaret, Filipiada, and several villages. The Greeks have also occupied Salagora, capturing three cannon, a number of guns, and a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

"The army is now advancing northward.

SKOUZES,

"Minister for Foreign Affairs."

ADDRESS TO MONTENEGRINS.

Crown Prince Danilo Speaks to the Troops of the Conflict.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, April 23.—The Crown Prince Danilo, in an address to the Montenegrin troops to-day, said:

"We sincerely hope this conflict (the war between Turkey and Greece) will cost as little human life as possible. Our interests, thus far, have not been affected, but should the force of circumstances, or, which God forbid, some unhappy event, in any way prejudice our interests, we will instantly prove ourselves brave and worthy sons of our beloved fatherland."

FRENCH WOMEN AS NURSES.

No Funds Available to Send Them From Paris to the War.

PARIS, April 23.—A number of society women have offered their services at the Greek Legation here to act as nurses with the Greek Army in the field. This has caused the officials of the Legation to announce that their services would gladly be accepted, but no funds are available to pay for their journey to Greece.

The members of the Greek colony here are delighted at the better news from the Thessalian frontier, and are greatly pleased at the proposed motion expressing the sympathy of the United States Senate with Greece in her struggle against Turkey.

GEN. MILES STILL IN DOUBT.

No Decision Reached About Sending Him to the War.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Alger stated to-day that no final decision had been made as yet respecting the sending of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the Army, to the scene of the Turko-Grecian conflict for the purpose of military observation.

The question was under advisement, the Secretary said, and he was desirous of feeling assured first that the mission would be in accordance with precedents. If Gen. Miles goes he will probably leave within a week.

Powers Ready to Intervene.

BRUSSELS, April 23.—Le Nord to-day announces that all the powers have given their adhesion to the note of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Mouravieff, assuring the Greeks and Turks of the friendly interference of the powers in the present struggle as soon as asked for by either side.

Greek Women Arming.

ATHENS, April 23.—The excitement here continues to be most intense. Advices received here to-day from Volo say that even the women are arming themselves to do battle with the Turks.

Report of an Armistice in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 23.—Business on the Boerse here to-day improved on the rumor that an armistice between the Greeks and Turks was being arranged.

Greeks Occupy Karya.

SALONICA, April 23.—The news is received here that on Tuesday, after a fierce battle, the Greeks occupied Karya. Fighting continues all along the line.

To Attack Vigla and Salonica.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Larissa, dated Wednesday, says the Greeks are about to assume the offensive against Vigla and Salonica; that the Greeks have occupied Karya, and that the Turks have suffered unexpectedly severe reverses.

Spring

Is the season to purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, to build up strength, and fortify health against the debilitating season by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The people's favorite

Spring Medicine and One True Blood Purifier.

PROTEST FROM JAPAN.

Mikado's Representative Says Retaliation May Follow Imposition of High Duty on Silks.

The Japanese Consul to New York, Sadazuchi Uchida, has been busily engaged for several weeks preparing and forwarding reports on the Japanese silk-importing industry to the Japanese Minister at Washington. The latter official manifested keen interest in the Dingley Tariff bill in its progress through the House of Representatives, and it is said that he was much chagrined when the Committee on Ways and Means reported the measure without recognizing the protestations advanced by leading importers of Japanese silk fabrics in the New York market. The arguments which these merchants adduced were, in the main, to the effect that, while they recognized that a revenue deficiency existed, and that they were willing and anxious to adapt their business to a higher rate of duty, they pleaded that an excessive prohibitive tariff would force them to retire from their given line of trading, and petitioned that their representatives be accorded reasonable time in which to state their case.

Chairman Dingley's committee formulated a schedule which would practically kill the business of importing Japanese silk goods into this country.

Mr. Uchida said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday: "Until within the past year my Government placed most of its orders for railroad supplies, locomotive engines, and general machinery with European firms, but American manufacturers in the past twelve months have received a large number of contracts from the Japanese Government. I cannot understand why, in the face of this fact, the House of Representatives would present a measure such as the silk schedule of the Dingley Tariff bill. Such a bill is bad both for Japan and this country.

"I have submitted several reports to our Minister at Washington relative to this subject, and I expect that many material changes will be made in the bill before it is reported to the Senate. In my judgment it is likely that in the event of the Finance Committee refusing to heed the petition of the Japanese silk importing trade and of the representatives of our Government, very few new contracts will be given American manufacturers by his Imperial Majesty the Mikado."

FOR DUTIES ON WOOD PULP.

A Canadian Manufacturer Insists that an Export Tax Should Be Established by the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 23.—E. B. Eddy, the well-known pulp manufacturer, who is an American, writes to the press, asking the Government to place an export duty on pulp wood of at least $4 per cord, which would compel the manufacture of pulp in Canada. The consumption of the United States, Mr. Eddy says, is about 4,000,000 tons of mechanical ground wood pulp annually, and of this quantity not less than 25 per cent. comes from wood the growth of this country.

In the past year about 600,000 cords of pulp wood have been exported to the United States, besides which a quantity of the pulp has been ground here, principally in Nova Scotia. The cost of reduction of these 600,000 cords of wood into pulp, with the freight from the mills to the border, will amount to about $5 per cord, thus depriving us of the circulation of money in labor and freights of some $3,000,000 in the past year.

"If an export duty is levied to this extent, it would lead immediately to the investment of some $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 in the erection of mechanical pulp mills in Canada. The labor required to manufacture 1,000,000 tons of pulp and to freight it to the border would necessitate an outlay of some $5,000,000 annually, and this alone would make a little country of itself."

For a Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. HARLOW, Augusta, Me., says: "I regard it as one of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."

NO SHIP ROOM FOR GREEKS

Many Recruits from Boston and Chicago Unable to Get Passage to Piraeus.

TWO HUNDRED SAIL TO-DAY

As Many Others Who Must Stop Behind Upbraid Their New York Compatriots for Selfishness—Clara Barton Offers Red Cross Help.

Advance guards of Greeks from Boston and Chicago arrived in town yesterday and taunted their New York compatriots with selfishness and insincerity. Their frank criticism was resented at the outset with some show of indignation by New York Greeks until the visitors produced steamship tickets with passage paid to Marseilles and wanted to know why it was that among nearly 300 Greeks who will sail from this port to-day there were not a dozen who belonged to the New York colony. Neither the Greek Consul General nor anybody else entitled to speak with authority could give them a satisfactory reply.

M. Forget, agent of the French Line in this city, was obliged to stop the sale of steerage tickets yesterday afternoon. La Champagne, which sails at 10 o'clock this morning, will carry 200 Greeks at the $31.85 rate. Their tickets take them to Athens by way of Havre and Marseilles.

There were at least 400 Greeks in this city yesterday who had come here with money in their pockets expecting to find steamship accommodation. They did not conceal their displeasure when they were disappointed. Consul Botassi confessed that he could do nothing for them.

"It is easy enough," said one man who called at his office, "to tell us what you cannot do. Tell us what you can do."

The Consul shrugged his shoulders and suggested the Fabre Line steamer Patria to Naples at the twenty-seven-dollar rate. The Greeks would not listen to him. The Patria is a slow boat. When the Greeks learned that they would be about two weeks behind their compatriots on La Champagne in reaching the Piraeus, they were thoroughly indignant. Not more than fifteen of them would take passage by the Naples route. They had the same objection to the offers of special steamers—too slow.

Greeks from Boston Aggressive.

About fifty Greeks from Boston who arrived yesterday afternoon were disposed to ride a high horse. They had their steamship tickets and enough money to last them the voyage. They brought their trunks from the Grand Central Station in a couple of express wagons, and dumped them without ceremony on the sawdust floors of the Parthenon and other Greek restaurants in Roosevelt Street. There they frankly announced their intention of sitting up all night if they felt disposed and enjoying themselves until it was time for La Champagne to sail. The proprietor of the Parthenon did not hesitate to say that he preferred their room to their company. Andrew Gosnuris sat on his trunk in the Parthenon resturant while he described the situation to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The New York Greeks are not patriots," he said. "They have no interest in the trouble that distresses their native land except to make money out of it. It is nonsense to say that there are no rich Greeks in New York. There are. But your Consul General here has not the confidence of the Greek colony. The man who edits the only newspaper that the Greeks are able to read is his bitter enemy. No wonder the Chamber of Commerce sent the money it raised direct to Athens. What has become of the money raised in the New York colony? Is any one willing to give an account of it? Has it been used to send Greeks impatient to get home across the ocean? No."

The Boston Greek was speaking loud enough to be heard by a score of New York Greeks in the restaurant, including one of the proprietors. No one contradicted what he had to say. He continued:

"In Boston we had a Greek restaurant about the same as this one, run by three brothers, as this one is. When the news of the war reached us the brothers closed their restaurant and decided to go home to fight for their country. One of them has gone, and the other two will be here next week with at least 300 more Greeks from Boston and other parts of New England. We shall take it into our own hands to engage steamship passage, and not depend upon the quarrelling factions of New York Greeks for assistance.

"We have a few rich Greeks in Boston, but they are old men. They cannot go home to fight. Among them are M. Rodokorakis, who was once a Greek Consul, and M. Anagros, whose name is well known among philanthropists in connection with the Perkins Institute for the Blind; Alexander Stavridos, and Andrew Gosnuris. They came forward at once and said: 'We are too old to go home to fight. But we have the money, and will send you home.'

"The rich Greeks in Boston raised $6,000 without an appeal to the public, or asking contributions from the poor Greeks who had little to offer but their services."

Recruits Ready, Steamship Crowded.

The Chicago men did not waste much time with the local Greeks. They went early to the office of the French Line, booked all the passages they could on La Champagne, and did what they could on the German and American Line mid-week steamers for the others.

The Greek Consul admitted yesterday that only one-third of the Greeks who want to go home to fight have seen military service. "The other two-thirds are plucky and stalwart men, willing to do what they are told, but they are utterly lacking in military experience. These men, when they reach Athens, will report to the Minister for War. As he is receiving raw recruits from all parts of Europe this Minister has more material than he knows what to do with.

Nearly all the Greeks going from this country who have seen military service came here for the purpose of evading more of it, and they must take home letters of explanation from Consul Botassi, who is the only representative of the Greek Government in this country, which will exempt them from heavy fine, and possibly imprisonment, provided they are willing to take up arms again.

Solon J. Vlasto, who represents one of the rival Greek factions, particularly those who place reliance on the commands of the National Alliance, received a dispatch from Clara Barton, at Washington, promising the aid of the Red Cross Society, and asking in what direction it might be most useful. He replied requesting her to use her endeavors for financial support, the money thus raised to be remitted direct to Athens. Nearly $100 in subscriptions was received by Mr. Vlasto yesterday, including $1 from Ralph A. Lyon, representing a Christian Endeavor organization. Further offers of their services were received from physicians anxious to be sent to the seat of war.

Out-of-town Greeks and New York Greeks rejoiced in common over the news from the frontier. The recall of Edhem Pasha meant to them that the Sultan recognized the seriousness of the situation. They expressed contempt for the military ability of Osman Pasha. Not one of them doubted for a moment that within forty-eight hours the Greeks would be in control of the Gulf of Salonica, and that the Turkish Army on the frontier would be cut off from further supplies.

Chefik Bey, the Turkish Consul General, received information from his Government by way of Washington yesterday that disturbed his serenity. He was convinced, at last, that the war was something more than "child's play." He gave out a bulletin telling of Turkish victories at or near Elassona, and announcing that the Turks were still in control in Epirus from Prevesa to Janina. These bulletins were two days old.

WOMEN WILL SEND MONEY.

Plans Being Prepared to Reply to Queen Olga's Appeal.

The women of this city are preparing to make a hearty response to the appeal of Queen Olga of Greece for aid for the wounded and suffering. A dozen of the most prominent women are now maturing plans for securing a fund to place at once in the hands of the Queen to alleviate, as far as possible, the distress and want that have been caused throughout Greece by the heavy drain upon all her resources.

To-day these women will send requests to a large number of clergymen to read Queen Olga's appeal for assistance from their pulpits to-morrow morning. The actual work of the collection will be commenced by the women on Monday, but the aid of the clergymen is solicited in order to procure a sum of money by Monday afternoon, so that by Tuesday morning the Queen may be able to put it to good use.

The Countess di Brazza, who is a member of the Red Cross, has undertaken the organization of the work, and will to-day consult with the other women interested, and the active effort to secure an adequate subscription will be begun as soon as plans are perfected.

Tiffany & Co.

Will close their establishment all day on Grant Memorial Day, Tuesday, April 27th.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

GARIBALDI GOES TO GREECE.

Manlio Hurries There to Join His Brother Ricciotti.

It was learned yesterday from a friend of Manlio Garibaldi, who was a recent visitor in this city, that as soon as he heard that his brother had volunteered for service in Greece, he set out to join him. Manlio Garibaldi is said to be the counterpart of his father, Giuseppe, in face, figure, and temperament. Ricciotti, his brother, is very much older than he, and is not a soldier.

Manlio is the "cadet," or junior, of the family, is fond of military life, and has risen to the rank of Captain in the Italian Army. He had arranged to sail on June 8, but the war has hurried him from his vacation. As soon as he reaches Italy, he will start for Greece to join the foreign legion that is now marching to the front at Larisa, or to offer his services to the Greek Navy.

CHICAGO GREEKS WELCOMED.

More than Two Hundred of Them Ready to Fight for Hellas.

About 300 Greeks who are going to join King Geo.ge's army marched last night to the French Line pier and met a party of 200 of their compatriots from Chicago, who will sail for Greece to-day.

The Cretan Relief Fund.

President James T. Woodward of the Hanover Bank said yesterday of the Chamber of Commerce Cretan Relief Fund, of which he is Treasurer, that, while subscriptions are coming in, no amount adequate to the necessities of those to be relieved has been collected.

OSMAN PASHA.

His Brilliant Career as a Soldier and Statesman.

Osman Pasha, whose full name is Osman Nuri Pasha Ghazi, popularly known as the hero of Plevna, is perhaps the most interesting character in contemporaneous Turkish history. His indomitable courage and splendid executive ability have made him the idol of the Turkish race, and he wields a power with the Porte that is second only to that of the Sultan.

The exact date and place of his birth have never been definitely ascertained. According to some he was born at Tokat, in 1832, while others name Amosia as the place where he first saw the light, and put the date at 1837. The former date, however, is probably the correct one, for in 1850 he was already a cadet in the military academy at Constantinople, whence he was graduated four years later and entered the cavalry service. With Omer Pasha he participated in the campaign against the Syrian insurgents in 1860, and seven years later was dispatched to Crete, where he distinguished himself by the capture of the fortified convent of Hagia-Georgia, and received the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

After having taken part in the expedition of Redif Pasha in Yemen, Osman Pasha was for meritorious service made Brigadier General in 1874, and in the following year appointed to the command of a division. Soon afterward he was called to Constantinople and placed at the head of a corps of troops centred at Widdin for operations against the Servians. He at once assumed the offensive and took the important position of Saitschar. After beating the enemy in several engagements he was created a Field Marshal, and at the conclusion of peace with Servia he remained the Resident Commander of the army at Widdin.

When the Russian army crossed the Danube, and stationed itself before Sistova in July, 1877, Osman Pasha hurried with the entire force at his command and 174 field pieces to defend the important position. He defeated the Ninth Russian army corps before Plevna, fortified that city in the most effective manner, and on Sept. 14 gained a complete victory over the combined Russian and Roumanian armies. For his services he received at the time the title of Ghazi (Victor) and was decorated with the Order of Osmanie in brilliants. In the meantime the want of provisions began to make itself felt in the besieged town, and on Dec. 10 Osman decided to make a supreme effort to break through the lines of the enemy. The Turks, led by their commander in person, displayed marvelous courage, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. Osman Pasha himself was wounded in the leg, and was unable to continue in the field. Finally he capitulated with his army. Four thousand of his men were taken prisoners, and 400 cannon fell into the hands of the Russians.

When peace had been established, Osman returned from Russia, and was immediately intrusted with the reorganization of the army. He was made Minister of War, Commander of the Imperial Guard, Chief of Artillery, and Grand Marshal of the Palace. Accused by two field marshals, Fuad and Nusret, of mismanagement and negligence, the charges against him were allowed to rest. It is to his influence, coupled with that of the Sheikh ul Islam, that the return of the Grand Vizier Khereddin Pasha is attributed. After resigning his post as Minister of War, in July, 1880, he was again recalled to that office three times in succession, for periods varying more or less in duration. Osman Pasha published "The Eastern War, and the Defense of Plevna," after official and private documents compiled under his direction by Gen. Mouzaffer Pasha and Lieut. Col. Taalat Bey, in 1889.

Bits of Yachting News.

The Special Committee appointed by the Larchmont Yacht Club to purchase another launch for club service in addition to the launch now in use, have contracted with the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, for a new model thirty-foot six horse power naphtha launch. This boat will be specially designed for carrying large parties, having good bearing and extra freeboard. She will have the latest model for quick turning and handling. The committee carefully investigated and tried many motor launches, and decided on the naphtha, as the present boat has been in service over eight years.

John N. Robins, Larchmont Yacht Club, has purchased the 70-foot twin-screw naphtha launch Corinthia, built last season. The boat is fitted with two twelve horse power motors, electric lights, &c. Mr. Robins will use her for cruising on Long Island Sound and adjacent waters.

Would Return to Ireland.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to provide passage to Ireland of a widower and two small children. It has been ascertained that the man's parents will receive the family. The man is in delicate health and very anxious to return to his native country. Money sent for this object to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

MAN KILLED AT A CURVE

He and His Companion Run Down by a Cable Car at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

HIS NAME IS NOT KNOWN

The Two Were Dragged for One Hundred Feet Before the Car Could Be Stopped.

Two men were run down by a cable car yesterday afternoon at the curve at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. One, who has not been identified, died soon after his removal to Roosevelt Hospital. The other is James Hughes of 453 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. His skull is fractured, but hopes of his recovery are entertained by the Roosevelt Hospital physicians.

The residents of the neighborhood have been expecting just such an accident for some time. Over a dozen persons have been injured at that point during the last year, but none received anything worse than a scalp wound. The curve is very sharp, and it is necessary for the gripman to take a firm hold on the cable or he will drop it and stall the car. The car rushes about the curve at a seemingly greatly increased rate of speed, and pedestrians have to be very careful. The two men were crossing the street from east to west, and did not appear to notice north-bound cable car No. 92, which was bearing down rapidly upon them.

Gripman James R. McCauley saw the peril of the men and he endeavored to stop his car, at the same time yelling to them to get out of the way. Miss Maggie Guynon of 802 Columbus Avenue was looking out of the window of her flat, and she, too, cried a warning to the men. They did not appear to hear, or appreciate their danger, and in an instant they were knocked down and rolled under the front platform of the car. They were dragged nearly one hundred feet before the gripman was finally able to bring his car to a standstill.

People rushed to the scene from many directions and many willing hands began the work of rescue. Michael Hickey of 430 West Twenty-ninth Street and Edward Reynolds of 621 East Eleventh Street succeeded in extricating the two men. Policeman Peter Roland sent in a hurry call to Roosevelt Hospital, and an ambulance, with Dr. Williams, quickly responded. The men were taken at once to the hospital. The unknown man was unconscious, and at no time recovered sufficiently to tell who he was. He was apparently about sixty-five years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and wore a shaggy gray beard. He had light gray underwear, blue socks, garters, light brown outing shirt, with blue stripes, dark trousers, and a gray coat and vest. In his pockets were found a magnifying glass, two eye glasses, a small ivory rule, also a bill of sale from Smith, Lyon & Field, importers and jobbers, of 139 Duane Street, dated Aug. 1, 1895, and made to Mr. Thorpe. The amount of the bill was $4.90. He had $3.45 in money. The wound that caused his death was a deep cut in the side of the head.

Hughes was able to talk in an incoherent manner. He gave his address at first as in Bergen Street, and then contradicted this, saying he lived in Flatbush Avenue. He said he did not know the man who was with him. He will recover.

Policeman Roland placed the gripman under arrest, and took him to the police station, where a charge of homicide was made against him. He gave his address as 146 East Fourteenth Street. He claimed that the accident was unavoidable, and that he did all in his power to prevent it.

The accident and the arrest of the gripman caused a blockade of the cable line, and it was almost half an hour before traffic was resumed. The cable company has for some time had a watchman at this crossing, and he was on duty when the accident occurred. He declined to make any statement, and no amount of questioning could induce him to talk. About an hour after the accident an extra watchman was sent to the corner.

Cable Car Bumps Horse Car.

Cable car No. 240 of the Third Avenue Line, bound south, yesterday morning, crashed into the rear platform of Car No. 29 of the Spring Street Line. Several windows of the horse car were broken, and the passengers were badly frightened. Simon Steiger, a tailor, of 132 Attorney Street, was thrown from the car by the shock. An ambulance took him to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was found he was suffering only from fright. Patrick Colbert, the cable car gripman, was arrested and arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court. Magistrate Braun paroled him until Monday.

NEW YORK'S BIG TRADE.

It Forms Much More than Half the Foreign Commerce of This Country—Chamber of Commerce Figures.

The fact that much more than one-half of the foreign commerce of this country passes in and out of the Port of New York is not brought out distinctly in the "Review of the World's Commerce," just published by the Bureau of Statistics in Washington. George Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, however, brings out the point very clearly in his latest annual compilation of statistics exhibiting the fluctuations of the foreign commerce of the Port of New York during the last ten years, compared with all ports of the United States for the same period.

The total foreign commerce of the Port of New York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to $1,039,364,216, an increase over the preceding year of $105,073,902. The aggregate foreign commerce at all ports of the country for the fiscal year of 1895-6 was $1,897,586,489, an increase over the preceding year of $187,717,644. New York's proportion of the entire increase therefore was more than sixtenths, a circumstance which marks an encouraging advance over preceding years.

The aggregate amounts of foreign commerce passing in and out of the Port of New York in American vessels in the fiscal year 1895-6 was $159,077,920, or a little less than the total foreign commerce. At other ports than New York in this country there was only $90,000,000 of foreign commerce carried in American vessels.

Art Students' League Officers.

The Art Students' League has elected the following officers: President—Bryson Burroughs; Vice Presidents—Ethel Jarvis Wheeler and F. Luis Mora; Members of the Board of Control—Wilhelmina Walker, Edwin C. Taylor, Paul Moschcowitz, J. Sanford Saltus was elected an honorary member.

One of the Best Published.

From The Schoharie Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the very best papers published.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:08	Sun sets	6:49
Moon rises	1:44		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:17	Gov. Is'd	1:54	H. Gate	3:43
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:14	Gov. Is'd	2:54	H. Gate	4:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	12:00 M.	.....
Banan, Jaomel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Campania, Queenstown	12:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Cirassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Maskelyne, La Plata Countries	7:00 A. M.	.....
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	.....
Obdam, Netherlands	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Origen, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	.....
Philadelphia, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Curacao, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....
Salerno, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	.....
Vigilancia, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	.....

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

La Grande Duchesse, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 24 and up to May 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 24.

Akaba, Rotterdam, April 10.
Barden Tower, Port au Prince, April 15.
Circassia, Glasgow, April 8.
Curacao, St. Thomas, April 8.
Georgian, London, April 10.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 18.
Irrawaddy, Port au Prince, April 17.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah, April 21.
Lammermoor, Hamburg, April 5.
P. Caland, Amsterdam, April 10.
Persia, Hamburg, April 10.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 20.
Trinidad, Bermuda, April, 22.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 17.
Welmar, Bremen, April 11.

SUNDAY, APRIL 25.

Croft, Dundee, April 10.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, April 11.
La Gascogne, Havre, April 17.
Marengo, Shields, April 10.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, April 10.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Berlin, Southampton, April 17.
Caracas, La Guayra, April 20.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, April 12.
Cuba, Liverpool, April 15.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 21.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, April 23.
Louisiana, New Orleans, April 21.
Yumuri, Havana, April 22.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

Southwark, Antwerp, April 17.
Munchen, Bremen, April 15.
Nueces, Galveston, April 21.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, April 14.
Victoria, Gibraltar, April 13.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

America, London, April 15.
Anchoria, Glasgow, April 17.
Hogarth, Montevideo, April 3.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 21.
Martello, Hull, April 14.
Mississippi, London, April 15.
Orizaba, Havana, April 24.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Cuvier, St. Lucia, April 21.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, April 17.
Lahn, Bremen, April 20.
Massilia, Gibraltar, April 15.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

Ville de Marseille, Havre, April 16.
Andalusia, Hamburg, April 18.
Christiana, Havre, April 16.

Arrived.

SS Chatfield, (Br.,) Foarman, Hamburg, April 4, with mdse, to Simpson, Spencer & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans April 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool April 14, Queenstown 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

SS Normannia, from Hamburg. Sighted south of Fire Island at 10:14 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ulriken, (Nor.,) Bergh, Alexandria March 25, &c., with sugar to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

Bark Megunticook, Smith, Boston, in ballast to Miller & Houghton, via Hell Gate.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M.—West, strong southwest, blowing a moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick, Ga.
SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) for Deptford and Hamburg.

Notice to Mariners.

HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about April 26, 1897, post lights, as follows, will be established on the Hudson River above Four-Mile Point:

Stockport Post Light.—A fixed white lantern light on the black pile dolphin recently erected in the water on the westerly side of Stockport East Channel, east side of river, about ¼ mile south-southwesterly from Stockport Landing and about ¾ mile to the northward and eastward of Four-Mile Point Light House. The light will be about 10 feet above the water.

Fitch's Wharf Post Light.—A fixed white lantern light suspended from a black post secured to Fitch's Wharf, on the westerly side of the channel and the river, and about 1½ miles N. ½ E. from Four-Mile Point Light House. The light will be about 20 feet above the water.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; heights are referred to mean high water; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1896," Page 70, after No. 379, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Light House District, 1896," Page 123.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 23.—SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, (from Genoa,) New York for Gibraltar, sld. from Naples to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, New York for Liverp

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Passage in the Senate of the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Tunnel Measure.

ACTIVITY IN THE ASSEMBLY

Among the Bills Passed Are Those Relating to Civil Service, Trusts, Bank Receiverships, and the New York Chief of Police.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—In the Senate to-day Senator Grady moved to suspend the rules for the immediate consideration of Mr. Tupper's bill to allow the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Tunnel Company to construct its tunnel upon the authority of the Department of Public Works of Brooklyn. This was carried, and the bill was placed on final passage.

Senator Coffey vigorously opposed the bill. He said that the power for giving authority for the construction was vested in the Common Council, and this bill was merely a scheme to circumvent the power of the Council. That body stood ready to grant the franchise if the company would pay the city 3 per cent. of its gross receipts annually, as all other corporations receiving franchises from the city do. The bill was passed.

The Finance Committee reported favorably the nominations of Charles H. Babcock and Campbell W. Adams as members of the Forest Preserve Commission, and they were confirmed.

Similar action was taken on the nominations of Enoch C. Bell, Charles E. Jones, Anson S. Thompson, Olive P. Hurd, Percy L. Lang, and Hurlburt S. Brown as managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

The Governor sent in the nominations of Ida G. Mohr of Brooklyn, Sarah H. Nichols of Auburn, George H. Treadwell of Albany, Margaret A. Hibbard and Laura B. Clark of Oxford as managers of the Home for Aged Dependent Veterans, and George O. Baker of Clyde, Gertrude A. Hess of Rochester, and Charles McLouth of Palmyra as managers for the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.

These nominations were confirmed without reference.

Passage of Bills.

Among the bills passed were:

Mr. Bondy—Providing for electrical and telephonic communication between the locks on the canal.

Mr. Myers—Prohibiting the subletting of municipal contracts unless the same is authorized by the department of the municipality which lets the contract.

Mr. Horton—Increasing the State Charities Commission by one.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the construction of bridges over the tracks of the New York Central Railroad and over the tracks of the New York and Putnam Railroad at Gerard and Walton Avenues.

Mr. Wilson—Providing for the erection and equipment of two high schools in Brooklyn.

Senator Raines—Providing that the liquor tax in the territories to be consolidated in New York City shall be the same after Jan. 1, 1898.

Mr. Glen—Legalizing the concurrent resolutions of last year calling for the printing of extra copies of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Adler—Authorizing the closing of the Sheriff's offices in New York and Brooklyn at 2 o'clock in the afternoon during the months of July and August.

Mr. Brennan—Abolishing fine and imprisonment for the non-payment of taxes in New York City.

Senator Wray—Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Buildings to estimate the value of the group of marble statuary known as the "Struggle for Liberty," and to determine the advisability of purchasing the same for the State.

Mr. Wilson—Providing that candidates for civil service examination shall be residents of this State for at least a year prior to their application.

Mr. Ford—Providing for the appointment of clerks to Justices of the Supreme Court in the Sixth Judicial District.

Mr. Scherer—Providing for the appointment of Assistant District Attorneys in counties having a population exceeding 40,000 inhabitants.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Among the Bills Passed Are Those Affecting the Trusts and the Civil Service.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The Assembly passed the Governor's Civil Service bill by a vote of 110 yeas to 29 nays, and it now goes to the Governor.

The Trust bills were passed—the first by a vote of 98 yeas to 34 nays, and the second by 100 yeas to 29 nays. They now go to the Governor.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendments to Mr. Murphy's bill providing that after the Common Council of New York grants a permit for the erection of a stand under the stairways of the elevated railroads, such stands shall not be erected without the consent of the abutting property owners.

When Senator Ellsworth's bill to permit the State Superintendent of Banks to appoint receivers for banks came up for action, Mr. Green of New York moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said that the bill should have been entitled "An Act to Permit the Wrecking of Banks of the State," and that while he did not question the honesty of the present Superintendent, it was the future that should be considered, and that if a dishonest man was appointed to the office he could actually loot the banks of the State.

Mr. Palmer of Schoharie attacked the bill, claiming that the Superintendent of Banks could close up the banks without giving them the slightest chance to be heard before the courts.

Mr. Nixon defended the bill, claiming that it only permitted the Superintendent of Banks to appoint receivers promptly and prevent delays in the courts. The bill was then passed by a vote of 90 yeas to 33 nays.

Senator Parsons's bill providing for uniformity of ordinances restricting the use of bicycles was then taken up, and Mr. Nixon moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Nixon claimed that under the provisions of the bill trucks and wagons would have to have bells upon them, because there can be no distinction among vehicles in making ordinances.

Mr. Armstrong said that bicycles and tricycles had never been classed as vehicles under the law or by the courts, and that the bill only related to bicycles and tricycles.

Mr. Nixon finally withdrew his motion, and the bill was passed by a vote of 80 yeas to 49 nays.

The Assembly passed Senator Brush's concurrent resolution appropriating $1,000 for the expense of the Legislature in attending the celebration in New York in honor of the unveiling of Grant's Tomb, after striking out the provision that the Legislature should have a stand erected. This was done because the stand had been erected by the New York authorities.

Numerous Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Pavey—To exempt the University Settlement Society of New York and the Educational Alliance from taxation.

Senator Ahearn—Extending the powers of credit guarantee companies.

Mr. Nixon—Amending the railroad law so as to enable stockholders to assent to mortgages on railroads.

Senator G. A. Davis—Providing that Justices' courts shall not be held in buildings where liquor is sold.

Mr. Downs—Providing for the erection of a State armory in the village of Medina, Orleans County.

Mr. Laimbeer—Amending the civil code relative to actions to recover real property.

Mr. Springer—Regulating the passage of lumber and logs upon the rivers of the State.

Senator Ahearn—Providing for the erection of additional coverings over sidewalks and inclosures around buildings in the course of construction, for the protection of pedestrians.

Senator Guy—Amending the laws providing for the improvement of tenements and lodging houses in the City of New York.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Making the annual salary of the Chief of Police of New York City $10,000, instead of $6,000, as at present.

Mr. Garby—Providing for the establishment of a public park at Silver Lake, Richmond County.

Senator Wieman—Providing that the present public administrator of Kings County shall be legislated out of office on Jan. 1, 1898, and that the Surrogate, County Clerk, and County Register shall appoint his successor.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the alteration of Sections 2 and 3 of the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York.

Finance Committee—Providing that the Superintendents of Public Works may either establish an electric light plant in the basement of the Capitol to light the building or contract with a firm to furnish the necessary light.

Senator Coggeshall's bill—Creating a Police Pension Fund for the City of Utica was repassed by the Assembly by a vote of 133 ayes to 1 no over the veto.

Senator Coggeshall—Appropriating $101,000 for the improvement of the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

Senator Brown—Providing that the placing out of children confined in charitable institutions shall be in conformance with the rules of the State Board of Charities.

Senator White—Providing for the appointment of clerks to Justices of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District.

At 1:45 the Assembly took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The Governor sent a message to the Assembly this afternoon suspending the three days' rule, and the Assembly passed Senator Stranahan's bill permitting the Finance Department of New York to examine the financial condition of the territories annexed to New York under the Greater New York act.

It passed by a vote of 112 yeas to 14 nays Senator Raines's bill providing that the excise tax to be imposed on the territories consolidated into Greater New York shall remain the same as now.

The Committee on Rules also reported favorably Mr. Dudley's bill providing that hotels in the course of construction before the original Raines bill became a law need not obtain consent of the surrounding property owners to sell liquor, and the bill was passed by a vote of 109 yeas to 19 nays.

These bills, of interest to New York City and Brooklyn, were passed:

Senator Wieman—Providing for the purchase or acquisition by eminent domain by the city of Brooklyn of the stock, assets, franchises, and property of incorporated water companies having property in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Page—Providing for the appointment of four medical officers for the New York City Fire Department, $3,000 per year salary each.

Senator Page—Providing that licenses to sell goods in the streets shall be issued free of charge to adult blind persons in first-class cities, provided they have been residents of the city in which the license is asked for three years.

Mr. Forrester—Providing that bicycles shall be carried free of charge on ferryboats running between points in this State.

The Assembly adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

GOOD ROADS BILLS ARE DEAD.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Will Make Greater Efforts Next Winter.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The Good Roads bills are all dead. Lieut. Gov. Timothy E. Woodruff made the final effort today to get them out of committee, or to get the Finance Committee to agree about some scheme that would assist in making a start in the matter. For over an hour he talked with Leader Ellsworth, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mullin, and others, but could get no satisfaction.

He then served notice upon the Senators that early next session he would begin a personal fight for good roads, and that all favors done by him would have to be reciprocated by votes for some sort of a Good Roads bill. He asked Senator Higbie to try and get another vote in the House on the defeated bill, but was informed that since the close vote of two days ago the opposition had gained several votes.

FAVORABLE TO THE CHARTER.

An Indication that Gov. Black Will Approve the Measure.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—By sending to the Legislature to-day a message urging the passage of a bill supplemental to the Greater New York charter, Gov. Black signified his intention of approving the charter.

Senator Stranahan introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing the Controller of New York City to find out what bonds of the localities to be consolidated under the Greater New York charter fall due on Jan. 1, 1898, and authorizing him to sign warrants in advance of that date for the payment of those bonds when they fall due.

Immediately on the introduction of the bill the Governor's private secretary presented to the Senate an emergency message, urging the immediate passage of the bill, and after the bill had been read and explained it was passed without debate. This message, coming from the Governor, urging the passage of a bill to make the operation of the Greater New York charter easier, puts beyond a doubt his action upon the charter.

THE NEW BUILDING BOARD.

Page's Bill Passes the Assembly Despite Vigorous Opposition.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The Assembly this afternoon rushed through Senator Page's bill which legislates out of existence the present Board of Examiners in the New York City Building Department and creates in its place a Board of Appeals. This board is to consist of seven persons, and is to be made up as follows: "The Superintendent of Buildings and the Chief of the Fire Department shall be ex-officio members and the Superintendent shall be Chairman. The remaining five members of said board shall be appointed by the Mayor and shall be subject to removal, but only after written charges have been preferred and a hearing had thereon. They shall hold office for a term of one year and until their successors are appointed, unless sooner removed. Two of them shall be architects, one a civil engineer, one a builder, and one a member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters."

Three affirmative votes of this board of seven are required to act on any matter that may be laid before it at any meeting. The present law requires the votes of five to carry any proposition. A curious fight has been made over this bill, which was introduced three weeks ago. Copies of an anonymous printed slip have been circulated among the members of the Legislature headed "More patronage for Mayor Strong." Under this was an argument on the method proposed for selecting this Board of Appeals. There has been vigorous opposition from the first.

It turns out that there is something besides patronage for the Mayor intended. The present Board of Examiners, it has been openly said, are to be legislated out of office because they have opposed a certain article of building material, which, the promoters of the said article believe, may be brought into use by giving enlarged powers to the Superintendent of Buildings and creating this new board, which will be appointed by the Mayor of New York.

The law firm of which Edward Lauterbach, President of the New York County Committee, is a member, has been interested in urging this bill. Some of the members to-day received telegrams from Mr. Lauterbach urging them to vote for the bill. It had one vote more than the constitutional requirement on the final roll call.

SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

A Variety of Legislative Measures Receive Executive Approval

ALBANY, April 23.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following new laws:

Mr. Husted—Regulating the height of fireproof dwelling houses in the City of New York and providing that they shall not exceed 150 feet on all streets and avenues exceeding 79 feet in width and 100 feet when less than 79 feet.

Mr. Bedell—Authorizing the Orange County Supervisors to provide for a system of country roads.

Mr. Gorham—Amending the membership corporations law relative to the raising of moneys for monument purposes.

Mr. Garby—Providing that ferryboat passengers between New York and Richmond

Wedding Silver.

UNQUESTIONABLY the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, stock of Silverware is the largest and most varied of any in the city, ranging from inexpensive trifles to the most elaborate services, at uniformly moderate prices and invariably of the highest grade workmanship.

An inspection is cordially invited.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

Silversmiths,

BROADWAY & 19th ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

County shall pay fares not exceeding 5 cents for the first six miles traversed and 1 cent for each mile or fraction thereof in excess of six.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $4,795 for the salaries of confidential clerk to the Supreme Court Justices in the Fifth Judicial District.

Mr. Emmett—Amending the General Village act relative to the powers of the Boards of Supervisors to increase village boundaries.

Mr. Austin—Amending the act incorporating the Young Ladies' Christian Association of New York City relative to the management of its real and personal estate.

Mr. Sears—Including Franklin, Tioga, and Saratoga Counties under the provisions of the act which provides that commutation money for highway improvement shall be paid on or before June 1 of each year.

Mr. Peterson—Authorizing the construction of a cycle path in Chautauqua County.

C. H. E. Miller—Amending the insurance law by providing that money paid to a widow by a casualty or co-operative insurance company shall not be seized for any debt or liability contracted before the same was paid.

Mr. Lewis—Providing for a Commissioner of Jurors in counties of the State having a population of not less than 200,000 nor more than 300,000.

Mr. McLaughlin—Giving Boards of Assessors the power to determine whether property purchased with pension money should be exempted from taxation.

Mr. McLaughlin—Providing that real property purchased with the proceeds of a pension shall be subject to seizure and sale for the non-payment of taxes lawfully imposed.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $1,250,000 for completing the Capitol.

Senator Koehler—Including Queens County in the act making Grant's birthday a public holiday.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing New York City to expend $150,000 for a bridge over the Bronx River, between the William's Bridge and Woodlawn stations of the New York and Harlem Railway.

THE EASTON CHARGES.

Republican Senators Confer and Decide to Let Him Down Easy.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Republican Senators held a secret conference this afternoon, at which the investigation of charges against Superintendent Easton was discussed at length.

It was determined to recede from the position taken two days ago, when the investigation was ordered. The refusal of Senators Higgins and Krum to serve on the committee and the general desire to avoid any scandal were discussed at length.

The conference came to the conclusion that it would put the responsibility upon the Capitol Trustees, composed of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker. To-night the Senators named on the committee met at Senator White's rooms and prepared a report which will, they expect, put an end to any further airing of the question of extravagance or improprieties in the Capitol management.

Public Buildings Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—Contrary to expectations, the Republican Senators did not hold a conference to-night on the subject of the advisability of changing the personnel of the committee to investigate the Department of Public Buildings. It has been decided to let the question rest with the special committee appointed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Two More Cities in the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—Gov. Black today, by a stroke of his official pen, added two more cities to the number within the State of New York. They are Rensselaer, formerly the village of Greenbush, Rensselaer County, and Geneva, formerly the village of Geneva, Ontario County. The City of Rensselaer is situated directly opposite Albany, and the citizens of that municipality hailed the news of the Governor's signature with the booming of cannon, the clanging of bells, and the tooting of locomotive whistles.

METHODISTS EXPEL DR. FARRAR.

Troy Conference Acts at Schenectady Upon the Pastor's Confession.

SCHENECTADY, April 23.—The Rev. Dr. H. C. Farrar, ex-pastor of St. Luke's Church, Albany, was to-day expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church and the ministry at the Troy Conference.

Dr. J. H. Coleman, the Presiding Elder of the Albany district, who had charge of the case for the prosecution, when the morning session was continued read a confession signed by Dr. Farrar in which he pleaded guilty to the charge of gross immorality. The Conference then unanimously voted to expel him from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Church. Later in the day Bishop Ninde announced the expulsion of Dr. Farrar.

MURDER IN A COUNTING ROOM.

A Thieving Clerk Shoots His Employer and Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, April 23.—John H. Raap, a wholesale liquor dealer, was shot and killed to-day by his former secretary and confidential clerk, J. W. Braunschweig, who afterward killed himself.

The murder and suicide occurred in Raap's private offices in the presence of Philip Solomon, a Deputy Sheriff who had a capias for Braunschweig's arrest on a charge of embezzling $2,500. Yesterday the clerk wrote to Raap asking for a meeting for the purpose of effecting a compromise. This was arranged, and the tragedy followed.

RAWSONS SET FREE IN VAIN.

Twins Discharged in Hackensack and Then Arrested Again.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 23.—The Rawson twins, the lively sons of the artist, were discharged by the court to-day under a promise to appear when wanted. They started toward the Sheriff's office to obtain the papers entitling them to be free. On their way from the courtroom, Constable Westervelt placed them under arrest for participation in the daring hold-up of the station agent and baggagemaster at the Ridgewood Station of the Erie Railroad. They were again led back to jail.

Lawyer Koester says he will force an examination on Tuesday next, and will try to find out why this charge was held back. There was ample time to present the case to the Grand Jury. The boys are liable to be held in jail until September, as no Grand Jury sits sooner.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Charming Easter Wedding Gifts at Factory Prices.

STORER GOES TO BELGIUM

Senator Foraker's Hostility to His Fellow-Townsman Accomplishes Its Purpose at Last.

JUDGE DAY'S PLACE CHOSEN

The President's Canton Neighbor to be the First Assistant Secretary of State—His Mission to Cuba Canceled.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—President McKinley has decided to nominate William R. Day of Canton, Ohio, to be First Assistant Secretary of State and ex-Representative Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be Minister to Belgium. These nominations were to be sent to the Senate to-day, but owing to that body's adjournment over until Monday will not go until next week.

The filling of the office of First Assistant to Secretary Sherman ends a vexatious problem that has bothered the President considerably. Mr. Storer was selected originally for this appointment, but the nomination was opposed strenuously on personal grounds by Senator Foraker and other Ohio Republicans.

Mr. Day is a successful lawyer in Canton, Ohio. For many years he has been a close friend of Mr. McKinley's, and within the past two months his name has been mentioned for the place of Solicitor General. Upon the personal request of the President, Judge Day recently began an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Dr. Ruiz in a Spanish prison on the Island of Cuba. Judge Day had expected to visit Cuba and be present, in a legal capacity, at the investigation by the Spanish authorities of allegations that Dr. Ruiz was murdered.

The selection of Judge Day to be First Assistant Secretary of State overturns the plan of the President to send him to Cuba as special counsel to watch the prosecution of the Ruiz investigation.

Judge Day said to-night that as he had been selected for the post of Assistant Secretary of State, he would not go to Havana. The work he had expected to do, however, would not be abandoned, but would be done by some one else. He admitted that his selection for the Assistant Secretaryship was a surprise to him, as he had made all his arrangements to go to Havana.

Bellamy Storer is a native of Cincinnati, where he was born in 1847, and has lived since his graduation from Harvard in 1867. He is a practicing attorney, and was first elected to the Fifty-second Congress, serving on the Foreign Affairs Committee and taking a prominent part in debates on diplomatic questions and also on inter-State commerce legislative problems.

The post he will get is one which was sought by ex-Representative Aldrich of Chicago.

Senator Foraker said to-day when informed that Bellamy Storer was to be appointed Minister to Belgium that he would make no objection to Storer's confirmation. His objection had been to the appointment of Mr. Storer as Assistant Secretary of State.

TO FILL SENATE COMMITTEES.

Republican Caucus Decides to Accept the Terms of the Opposition.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Republican Senators, in caucus to-day, decided to accept the proposition made by the opposition for the filling of the Senate committees, leaving the arrangement of the details to Senator McMillan's Committee on Committees.

The caucus also considered the question of filling the elective offices of the Senate, and the Managing Committee was authorized to negotiate with the opposition to the end of securing a division of these places. Both the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate are Democrats, and the Republicans think they should be allowed to name a man to fill one of these places. The details of this negotiation will be left to a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. McMillan, Lodge, and Spooner.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: Adams Basin, W. S. Arnold; Barryville, Menzo Quick; Bernhard's Bay, C. A. Winn; Bridgeville, Horton McKee; East Seneca, Mrs. M. A. Lydecker; Griswold, Rose Marring; Nineveh, R. M. Olendorf; Rush, Anna D. Sherman; West Moreland, B. S. Brown.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Applications for appointment to Presidential offices under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: John R. Lynch of Washington, Auditor for the Navy Department; J. L. Tucker of Oneonta, N. Y., Deputy Auditor for the State Department; F. B. Tomb of Williamsburg, Penn., Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department; G. N. Shelton, Superintendent of Assay Office at New York.

Treasury Reinstatements.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Henry A. Cobaugh of Pennsylvania, formerly Captain of the Watch, Treasury Department, has been reinstated. P. S. Talbert, the present Captain, has been transferred to a clerkship at the same salary. Charles A. Stone, formerly Special Inspector of Customs at Chicago, has been reinstated.

Removal of Pension Bureau Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The removal of the following chiefs of divisions in the Pension offices has been decided upon, to take effect May 1: John G. Gray of Delaware, Chief of the Western Division; Thomas C. Featherstonaugh of New York, Medical Referee of the Bureau, at $3,000; J. McLeane Lipscomb of Virginia, Chief of the Certificate Division; T. C. Rye of Tennessee, Chief of the Mail Division; Frank C. Anderson of Virginia, Chief of the Law Division.

INDIAN BILL FOR CONFERENCE

House Completes Its Consideration of the Senate Amendments—Mr. Bland's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House today completed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference. The main contention, as on yesterday, centered about the Senate proposition to open the Uncompahgre Indian reservation under the mineral land laws. Finally an amendment was recommended to the effect that no corporation should be allowed to obtain possession of these gilsonite deposits, but that the Government should lease the lands in limited areas and for limited terms of years.

The Senate amendment striking from the House bill the provision for the ratification of the oil and gas leases made by the council of the Seneca Indians last December, after a sharp debate, was disagreed to.

Mr. Bland of Missouri attempted early in the session to secure action on the resolution relative to the Union Pacific Railroad mortgages, which he tried to offer last week, but the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not privileged.

INDIANS MAKE AN AGREEMENT.

Choctaws and Chickasaws Willing to Accept Land in Severalty.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Interior Department announced this afternoon that an agreement was consummated to-day between the Dawes Indian Commission and both the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in Indian Territory for the allotment of land in severalty, the disposition of town sites, jurisdiction of Federal courts, and for Presidential approval of the acts of the tribal council.

This announcement came in a telegram to-day from the commission.

GEN. PORTER'S GOLD MEDAL

Presented by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society as a Grant Monument Memorial.

APPRECIATION OF HIS WORK

Complimentary Speeches by Andrew C. Zabriskie, Seth Low, and George Macculloch Miller Crediting the Completion of the Monument Fund to Him.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society last evening presented to Gen. Horace Porter the only copy struck in gold of its Grant Monument Memorial Medal. The presentation was made in the lecture room of the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West Forty-third Street, where the society's collection of war medals was on view during the evening. The room was well filled with members of the society and guests. Andrew C. Zabriskie presided and made the presentation speech, saying in part:

"The old adage 'Well begun is half done' may be true in most cases, but its truthfulness cannot be maintained when the matter of erecting monuments in the United States is considered. The Washington Monument, at our National capital, standing unfinished for years, caused the remark that Washington, while first in peace and first in war, was last to get a monument.

"Had it not been for the efforts of one man, we in New York might also possess an unfinished monument to-day. To that man, therefore, it seemed fitting that this society should present the gold medal. Gen. Porter, to you, who took up the enterprise which, while it may have been well begun, was certainly not half done, and carried it to a successful conclusion, the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society takes pleasure in presenting this medal."

Gen. Porter expressed his high appreciation of the gift, and in some detail gave a history of the selection of New York City as the burial place of Gen Grant. The site of the monument, he said, is perhaps unequaled in the world.

Mr. Zabriskie said that he had arranged to have the cardinal virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented by the speakers, but Bishop Potter had sent word that the condition of his voice did not permit him to appear.

George Macculloch Miller, representing St. Luke's Hospital, and President Seth Low of Columbia University, spoke for Charity and Hope. They both praised Gen. Porter's work in completing the monument fund, and agreed that it was a charming act of the society to give him the medal.

President Low said the General's achievement in completing the Grant Monument fund was a splendid exhibition of civic spirit and power. This city, like the Army of the Potomac, needed a leader to achieve victory. Sometimes it seems that the city is hard to reach, hard to move; but the city is all right and the people are all right. The speaker, in conclusion, spoke of the ennobling influence which the Grant Monument is destined to exert over future students at Columbia.

BATTLE MONUMENT DEDICATED.

President McKinley Will Take Part in the Ceremonies at Trophy Point May 31.

WEST POINT, April 23.—The programme for the dedication of Battle Monument on May 31 on Trophy Point was completed today. The ceremonies will commence at 11:30 A. M. with prayer by Chaplain Shipman. The monument will then be presented to the army by Gen. John W. Wilson and received by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who will in turn present it to the Government. It will be received by President McKinley. A National salute will be fired, after which an oration will be delivered by Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. A stand will be erected at the monument to accommodate 1,100 invited guests.

ASSAULTED BY A STRANGER.

Mrs. Bach Beaten and Nearly Killed in Her Home in Harlem.

Mrs. Antoinette Bach was assaulted and severely hurt Thursday noon in her apartments on the first floor of 159 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. Her head is cut and bruised and her throat is partially paralyzed by the attempt her assailant made to strangle her. Her husband, a journeyman jeweler, had left her but a short time, according to the story she told the police, when a strange man knocked at the door and asked for a drink. He pushed past her toward the sink as if to help himself and struck her on the head with a combination ice pick and can opener he found on the table.

She screamed for help and he knocked her down and tried to strangle her. Mrs. Stevens, the janitress, and Mrs. Hincke, a neighbor, heard her cries and called Mr. Bach, who was about returning to the house. They found the rear door of the apartments open and Mrs. Bach unconscious on the floor. Nothing had been stolen, although a locked tin dispatch box containing $50 in money and some jewelry had been taken from its place of concealment and was in the middle of the room. Mrs. Bach's purse with a few dollars in it was lying where she had left it on the kitchen table.

JOSEPH F. O'BRIEN SHOT TWICE.

His Assailant Was a Vagrant Who Was Unknown to Him.

Joseph F. O'Brien, aged nineteen, a bookkeeper, employed in a real estate office in Brooklyn, was shot and seriously wounded last evening in front of the Mechanics' Bank building, at Court and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, by Daniel Igo of Elizabeth Avenue and Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J. O'Brien is the son of Daniel O'Brien of 292 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. He was shot twice, one bullet taking effect in the hip and the other in the shoulder blade.

The motive for the shooting is unknown, as O'Brien says he never saw Igo before in his life, and has no idea why the man should have attacked him. Igo is a rough-looking fellow of about thirty years, and, judging from the rambling story he told the police, is undoubtedly crazy.

The shooting took place about 9 o'clock. O'Brien, in company with his cousin, Daniel F. Kelley, was walking in front of the bank. They had just started to cross the street when Igo rushed up and, without a word, pulled a revolver and began firing. Both young men started to run, heading for the Beecher statue, in front of the City Hall. Igo followed and the second shot, which struck O'Brien in the hip, brought him to the ground. Igo was arrested. In answer to inquiries by telephone, the Elizabeth police said that Igo is a vagrant.

FOR GOOD DRESSERS.

There's a distinctly superior style and fit about our ready-made garments. They are better made and of better material than usual. Prices often less than for inferior goods.

Brown mixed Cheviot Suits, $12.50 to $20. Spring Overcoats, surprisingly good style and fit, $20. Silk Lined, $25.

The Merchant Tailoring floor (second) is the most convenient, pleasant and best lighted of any down town store. We make just such clothes as business men want, at reasonable prices.

EOT HOMPSON'S SONS
245 BROADWAY
Near Park Place.
Importing Tailors and Clothiers.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,581—38th St.

We are receiving every day unreserved and cordial commendation from buyers of our Clothing—MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S. We have deserved this high mention, because we use only the standard qualities of material, cut in the very best styles, and made by our finest workmen.

MEN'S SUITS. We quote to-day, a line of exclusive and rare patterns of checks and plaids, in fancy cheviots. Cut in four button sack style, at $12, $14 & $15. A gradual rise in prices to $28, comprise correspondingly finer grades—while a decline to $10, include Suits unequalled for value at the price. Top Coats with all the newest features of fashion, $12 to $28.

BOYS' SUITS. One at $10, is a light shade of brown check with two colors of over-plaid. Another at $10, is an exceptionally pretty shade of greyish brown, in a simple check. Our general prices for Boys' Suits, range between $7 & $18. Our Children's Suits from $3.50 to $12.50, are cut in all the attractive shapes and tastefully trimmed.

Furnishings and Hats of the best qualities, at consistently low prices.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway & 13th St.
Broadway & Canal St.
265 & 267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Indiana Three-Cent Street Car-fare Bill Has Been Declared to be Unconstitutional.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—The Hugg three-cent street car fare law enacted by the Legislature this year has been declared to be unconstitutional by Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court, Chicago.

The operation of the three-cent fare law ceases to-day, and President Mason of the Citizens' Street Railroad Company says the old five-cent fare law will be enforced to-morrow. No passengers were ejected from the cars to-day for failure to pay full fare, as some had not heard of the decision of the court. The decision is a clear victory for the Citizens' Street Railway Company. Mr. Mason thinks employes of the company will be instructed to inform passengers of the law and to-morrow the company will begin to rigidly enforce the law.

EX-SENATOR BRICE BRANCHING OUT.

Adding New Lines to His System and Bidding for More Freight.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice before long will rank with the Vanderbilts and Goulds as one of the great railroad magnates of this country. Since he has acuireqd control of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad, he has been unusually active in adding new lines to the railroad system under his control. About six months ago he established a new freight line between Chicago and Cincinnati by effecting a traffic agreement between the Cincinnati, Jackson, and Mackinaw and the Baltimore and Onio Railroads.

Ex-Senator Brice is now preparing not only to strengthen his Chicago and Cincinnati lines by securing a shorter outlet to Chicago than he has at present, and better terminal facilities at Cincinnati, but by bringing about a combination that will make his Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, and other lines he controls and proposes to build or acquire, dangerous competitors for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, Grand Rapids and Indiana, and other lines by securing direct lines from Northern Michigan and the Northwest to the East and South.

WESTERN LINES HOLD OUT.

A Dozen Roads Have Not Yet Joined the New Passenger Association.

CHICAGO, April 23.—After making a few unimportant changes the passenger traffic officials have adopted the proposed new Western passenger agreement. Twenty-three roads subscribed to the new agreement, but there are still about a dozen important lines which have not yet consented to become members. These are: Wisconsin Central, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Union Pacific, Chicago Great Western, Southern Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, Colorado Midland, Rio Grande, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Soo Line. B. D. Caldwell was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the association.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION MEETS.

Vice President Hobart and Associates Hear a Railroad's Appeal.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart was at the Central Building yesterday to attend a meeting of the Board of Arbitration of the Joint Traffic Association, of which he is a member. Mr. Hobart's associates in the board are Chairman James F. Goddard and Edward F. Leonard of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway, and the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad.

The board heard argument and received briefs on the appeal of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against the sliding scale of prices on extra fast trains between New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. A decision may be rendered before the last of the month.

Passed a Dividend.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day decided to pass the semi-annual dividend on the Washington Branch Railroad, part of the system. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on Nov. 30, last year, and the reasons assigned for the failure to declare another at present is ascribed to heavy expenditures in the way of improvements to roadbed and rolling stock.

Sale of a Western Road.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Road was sold to-day at foreclosure to a committee representing the bondholders, for $300,000.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

City Clerk O'Donnell Refuses to Seal the New Contract.

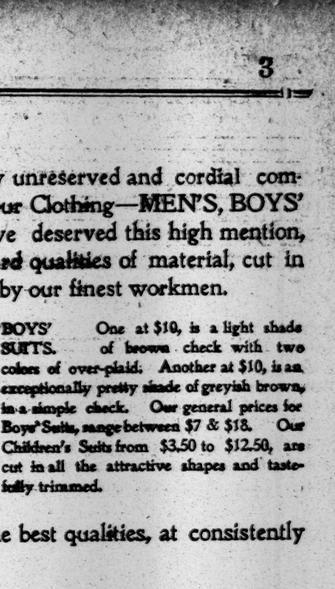
A new turn was given to the water history of Jersey City yesterday. When Mayor Wanser sent the amended contract, extending the temporary contract to Sept. 24, 1900, to City Clerk M. J. O'Donnell, to have the city's seal appended, Mr. O'Donnell refused to comply with the request. He said that he had been advised by counsel that the extension of the contract was illegal, because competition had not been invited, as the law requires.

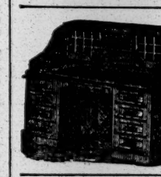
Mayor Wanser said that Mr. O'Donnell's action would not interfere with the contract, because the City Clerk was merely a ministerial officer. He has no executive power, the Mayor added. In his opinion, the fact that the contract had been approved by the Street and Water Board, the Finance Board, and himself, was all that was necessary. He should not take any legal action in the matter. Allan L. McDermott, counsel for Mayor-elect Hoos, served notice on the East Jersey Water Company that he would apply to Judge Lippincott to-day or Monday for a certiorari removing the contract extension to the Supreme Court for review on the grounds set forth by the City Clerk.

CHEAP WATER FOR BUFFALO.

A Rate of Six Cents Per Thousand Gallons Recommended to Council.

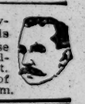
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23.—Buffalo is to have the lowest water rates of any city in the world if the rates named by the Commissioners of Public Works to-day are passed by the Council at its next meeting. The Commissioners recommend a rate of 6 cents per 1,000 gallons up to 22,500 gallons for hotels, office buildings, and manufactories; 4 cents per 1,000 gallons for the next 22,500 gallons, and 2½ cents per 1,000 gallons for all water above 45,000 gallons.





DESKS
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N. Y.

EXCESSive perspiration is annoying and unhealthy. It is of the nature of a disease and may become chronic. J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., cures it. Send 10c. for Beauty Book and sample of Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.



VAN BRUNT FOR JUDGE.

New York Democrats Are Talking of Nominating Him for the Court of Appeals.

Democrats in this city and visitors from other counties are predicting with much confidence that the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals will be elected this year. A Judge of the Court of Appeals is the only official to be elected on the State ticket, and it is likely that there will be several candidates in the field.

The State Committees of both parties were empowered by the last State Convention to make nominations.

The Wanamaker Store

This Store will be closed all day Tuesday, April 27th out of respect to the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant.

SPRING MILLINERY

It was a happy thought—the sending of trimmers and chief to Paris for post-graduate study in this season's millinery. It enables them to better interpret Paris fashion thought. The result is apparent in the show of Trimmed Hats here.

And, better still, if you prefer, our milliners can design a Hat especially for you just as easily as they can fit one to you. They are rich in ideas.

And Children's trimmed Hats! Distinctive styles—not adaptations of women's fashions. The best milliners of Paris trim Children's Hats for us. Our own trimmers have some clever ideas.

The gist of it all is that nowhere else is there such a superb collection of women's and children's Trimmed Millinery. The Golden Salon is one of the Store's chief attractions.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS The brightest and best of these make-believe blooms for Millinery. Big demand for them. You'd not want a bigger or finer assortment to choose from than we show. Fairly priced, too.

Violets, 20c to 40c.
Roses, all shades, 25c to $2.50.
Geraniums, 35c to 75c.
Silk Poppies, 25c to $1.50.
Clover, 25c.
Bluetts, 50c to $1.50.
Foliage, 50c to $2.50.
And hosts of others.

Broadway, Tenth street.

RIBBONS Interesting news concerning these, but let this one tem stand sponsor for the rest.

SOIE BATISTE RIBBON, 27c.
6 in. wide.
A great variety of popular shades.
Match the quality elsewhere, and you'll find it priced 50c.

Broadway, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR The final touch of style to many an elegant costume. Dainty neckwear from Paris as well as from our own skilled designers. Exclusive, of course, and temptingly pretty.

Ruffs, $1.75 to $7.50.
Bolero Jackets, 75c to $16.50.
Neck Ruches, 25c to $4.

WINDSOR TIES

A bit of good fortune brings us five hundred dozen Washable Silk Ties to sell

AT 10c.

A great variety of colors and designs.

Basement.

WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES There is only one best make of Silk Gloves. The Kayser, of course. So constructed that the tips of the fingers wear longer than the other parts of the Gloves. If they don't, another pair is yours for the asking. Black, white and every desirable street color.

North of the Rotunda,

HOSIERY Gathered in quantities that lessen prices. To-day's news is of good German Hosiery at prices that were never fairer.

WOMEN'S HOSE
At 25c pair—Fast black cotton, plain and ribbed; lisle thread, high spliced heels.
At 38c pair—Women's fast black ingrain lisle thread, plain or ribbed.
At 50c—Fast black, tan and bronze ingrain lisle thread, fancy ribbed.

MEN'S HALF HOSE
At 25c pair—Fast black, tan and navy cotton, double soles, high spliced heels.
At 38c pair—Fine cotton, fast black, tan, navy, slate and blue, with lisle spliced heels and toes.

Broadway and Ninth street.

BOOKS The Book Store gives a sort of continuous performance—new Books every day. Popular and standard works always here, and frequently an extra treat.

The Christian Herald Libraries for 1897. Cloth bound, well printed, cut edges, 15c EACH; BY MAIL, 22c.
1897 Libraries—the titles:
The Wedding Ring. Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.
The Secret of a Happy Home. Marion Harland.
How to Succeed. Dr. Orison Sweet Marden.
Winter Evening Tales. Amelia E. Barr.
Notable Events of the 19th Century. Rev. John Clark Ridpath.
Holiday Stories for the Young. Margaret E. Sangster.
The Land We Live In. Henry Mann.
Recitations for the Social Circle. James Clarence Harvey.
The Fairy-land of Science. Arabella B. Buckley.
Many Thoughts of Many Kinds. Louis Klopsch.

Ninth Street.

BICYCLES We don't sell job lots of out-of-date Bicycles. We selected an experienced manufacturer and arranged for the best Wheels that could be built. Strictly high-grade and up-to-date. Sold under our own trademark; thus:

CONTINENTAL, $50
CONTINENT, $37.50

Small profits, but we're satisfied. A clean saving of a half for you. They're strong, easy running and attractive. Examine them Not a weak or poorly finished spot about them.

Men's and women's. Complete stock of sizes and colors.

CHILDREN'S BICYCLES
The Keystone, 20 and 24 in., $27.50; 26 in., $32.50.

Basement

MEN'S SCARFS New Scotch plaids in narrow four-in-hands and folded Ties. Every plaid authenticated. The following clans in stock to-day:

42d black watch	Macbeth
Graham	Green Menzies
McLeod	McDuff
Royal Stuart	Farquarson
Malcolm	

Made from richest silks, and the price—half a dollar.

Broadway and Ninth street.

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS Of Covert Cloth, and all the ear-marks of the best custom tailoring. Only one thing lacking, that's the fancy prices. But you won't mind that. $8.50 to $25.

At $8.50—Of all-wool covert cloth, well tailored, good trimming.
At $15—Of all-wool covert cloth, strapped seams, silk lined.
At $22.50 and $25—Of extra fine quality covert cloth, lined with silk mervelleux—nothing nobbier in town.

Second floor.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS Every one interested in cycling must be interested in the proper Clothing for it. Our $5 and $7.50 Suits are the sort you'd get for $7 and $10 elsewhere. See them. All wool materials, neat patterns and well tailored.

Broadway and Ninth street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES The greatest care is taken in selecting the youngsters' Shoes we sell. This saves parents trouble and money. Good, stout-hearted Shoes that withstand the assaults of the little folk as only a combination of good leathers and skilled workmanship can. The dual advantage of durability and cheapness.

Shoes, buttoned or laced, of heavy kidskin, spring heels, medium toes,
Sizes 5 to 8, $1.00
Sizes 8 1-2 to 10 1-2, $1.20
Sizes 11 to 2, $1.40

For larger boys, stout Shoes of tan grain leather, neat round toes, with tips,
11 to 2, $1.80
2 1-2 to 5 1-2, $2.00

Other Shoes at higher prices, but equally cheap.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CANDY Know this Candy store? Unique. The purest of Candies, at the smallest of prices. Tons of sweets and not an ounce of impure ingredients. Made in our own factory.

Mixed Chocolates, all flavors, chocolate covered Marshmallows and Nougats, at TWENTY CENTS a pound—regularly 30c.

During the next few days the finest mixed Candies, 60c a pound, in a handsome box decorated with "Old Glory" and tri-colored ribbon.

Boxes covered with silk flags at 25c, 35c and 50c each.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PLAYING FOR TWO GOLF CUPS.

Result of the Second Day of the Tournament on the Lakewood Links.

LAKEWOOD, April 23.—The second and third rounds in the tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club for the Laurel-in-the-Pines Cup and the Consolation Cup were played to-day.

The results of the different contests are:

Laurel-in-the-Pines Cup.—Second Round—James A. Tyng, Morristown Golf Club, beat Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto Golf Club, 2 up and 1 to play; Lawrence Waterbury, Westchester Country Club, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood Golf Club, 2 up and 1 to play; James Converse, Lakewood, beat Dr. Paul T. Kimball, 1 up, (19 holes played;) H. P. Toler, Baltusrol, beat A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo, 6 up and 5 to play.

Third Round—Toler beat Waterbury, 3 up and 2 to play; Tyng beat Converse, 3 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup, Given by Laurel-in-the-Pines Hotel.—Second Hole Play Round—W. M. Murray, Albany Country Club, beat C. L. Tappin, Westbrook Golf Club, 1 up; Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood, beat J. Borden Harriman, Knollwood Country Club, 1 up, (19 holes played;) L. E. Larocque, Shinnecock, beat George Bird, St. Regis, 5 up and 4 to play; J. W. Morey, Lakewood, beat Arthur B. Claflin, Lakewood, 5 up and 3 to play; P. D. Stockley, Lakewood, beat W. J. Travis, Oakland, 2 up and 1 to play; L. C. Murdoch, Shinnecock, beat F. O. Beach, Meadowbrook, 4 up and 2 to play; S. D. Boures, Otsego, beat E. Robbins Walker, Lakewood, 3 up and 1 to play; H. S. Horner, Albany, beat the Rev. D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood, 2 up.

Third Round—Kerr beat Murray, 2 up and 1 to play; Larocque beat Morey, 3 up and 2 to play; Murdoch beat Stockley, 3 up and 2 to play; Bowers beat Horner, 4 up and 3 to play.

Eighth Regiment Recalls War Days.

The anniversary of the departure of the Eighth Regiment for the war thirty-six years ago was celebrated by a parade and reception at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last evening. Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., reviewed the regiment. After the review and parade there was a reception and dancing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Philadelphias, Cincinnatis, Baltimores, and Brooklyns Winners Yesterday.

BAD DEFEAT FOR NEW YORKS

Lose Their Game at Philadelphia in the Last Inning in Which Their Opponents Made Six Runs—St. Louis Game Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per-centage.
Philadelphia	3	3	0	1.000
Baltimore	2	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	2	0	1.000
Cincinnati	2	2	0	1.000
Pittsburg	1	1	0	1.000
Louisville	1	1	0	1.000
Boston	3	0	3	.000
New York	2	0	2	.000
St. Louis	1	0	1	.000
Cleveland	1	0	1	.000
Chicago	2	0	2	.000
Washington	2	0	2	.000

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; New York, 7.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3.
At Washington—Brooklyn, 8; Washington, 7.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Boston, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Philadelphia to-day again defeated New York in a game which had a most exciting finish. The score was 7 to 6 against the Phillies in the last inning. Gettig started the trouble by hitting Nash with a pitched ball. Geier was then sent in to bat in place of Orth and got a base on balls. Cooley went out, Gettig to Beckley, moving up the two runners. Clements batted in Hallman's place and walked to first. Lajoie made a single base hit, and Delehanty's grounder was fumbled by Beckley. Thompson followed with a three-base hit. The inning netted 6 runs. Taylor pitched against the New Yorkers in the ninth inning and retired them without a score. Attendance, 5,840. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b	1	1	3	2	1
Lajoie, 1b	2	2	11	0	0
D'hanty, lf	1	1	1	0	1
Th'pson, rf	3	1	1	0	1
Boyle, c	0	2	6	2	0
Gillen, ss	1	0	3	5	0
Nash, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Orth, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Geier	0	0	0	0	0
†Clements	1	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	9	27	11	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Tiernan, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	5	2	0
Joyce, 3b	2	2	1	3	0
Davis, ss	1	2	1	7	0
Beckley, 1b	2	2	7	0	2
Stafford, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	2	2	1
Gettig, p	0	0	1	5	0
Total	7	12	27	16	3

*Geier batted for Orth in ninth. †Clements batted for Hallman in ninth.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	—12
New York	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	— 7

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Lajoie and Davis. Three-base hit—Thompson. Home run—Beckley. Stolen bases—Gleason. Double play—Gleason, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Orth, 2; Gettig, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman and Nash. Struck out—By Orth, 2. Passed ball—Warner. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 5. Sacrifice hits—Lajoie, Gillen, and Nash. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other National League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Briggs and Anson.

AT WASHINGTON.

Brooklyn	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	—7

Batteries—Kennedy, Daub, and Smith; King, McJames, and McGuire.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	.	—7
Boston	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Nichols and Yeager.

The St. Louis-Pittsburg game, at St. Louis, postponed on account of wet grounds.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Baltimore.
Brooklyn in Washington.
New York in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Cleveland in Louisville.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Sunday Runs Scheduled by New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, and New Jersey Clubs.

Greater New York cyclists will pedal to all points of the compass to-morrow if the weather is propitious. Runs have been scheduled to every point of interest, and the prospect for fine roads is very encouraging.

The leading clubs of this city have arranged for outings as follows: Morris Wheelmen, to Hackensack; Manhattan Bicycle Club, to Yonkers; Knickerbocker A. C. W., Garden City; Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Fort Schuyler; Castle A. C. W., Tottenville; St. George B. C., Bath Beach; Century Wheelmen, (century run,) Patchogue; New York Tourist Wheelmen, Orange; Park Club Wheelmen, City Island; Yorkville Wheelmen, City Island; St. Luke Wheelmen, Springfield, N. J.; Xavier Wheelmen, Tottenville; Bedford Club Wheelmen, Yonkers; New York Post Office Clerks' C. C., Valley Stream; Lincoln Wheelmen, Tottenville; Riverside Wheelmen, Patchogue.

Of the clubs on Long Island the following have planned trips, as follows: Paramount Wheelmen, Grant's Tomb; Williamsburg Wheelmen, Patchogue; Dacotah Club Wheelmen, Grant's Tomb; Comet Wheelmen, Plainfield; Long Island Wheelmen, Freeport; Greater New York Wheelmen, City Island; Empire State Wheelmen, Paterson; Red Hook Wheelmen, Coney Island; Alpine Cyclers, Valley Stream; Central Wheelmen, Freeport.

Runs by New Jersey clubs have been scheduled by the Hackensack Wheelmen, to Orange; Jersey City Club Wheelmen, to Pompton; East Orange Cyclers, to Plainfield; Castle Point Cyclers, to Tottenville, and the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of Hoboken to Coney Island.

Reports on the condition of the roads for thirty miles around the metropolis, received at the headquarters of the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen up to 10 o'clock last evening, will give those who intend to tage an outing awheel to-morrow a definite idea of what the going will be. The information covers the sections in Westchester County, Long Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey most frequented by the riders. It is as follows:

NEW YORK CITY.

All roads north of the city are in better general condition than they have been before this season. Through Harlem and Westchester the roads are fine, and should good weather continue, wheeling will be excellent to-morrow. Macadam roads in West Farms, fair, but dusty. Morris Park Avenue needs repaving. There are ruts all the way to the race track. King's Bridge roads are in fine shape.

NEW YORK.

Brewster—Roads in good condition; road between Croton Falls and Brewster now being repaired. Chester—Dirt roads good. Cornwall-on-Hudson—Roads in good condition; the Moodna Creek Road being repaired. Fishkill Landing—Dirt roads in first-class condition; crushed stone is being used in the village. Garrison—Roads good; Plum-bush Road, one half mile south of Cold Spring, being graveled. Hastings—Macadam and dirt roads in good condition. Haverstraw—Roads good, but dusty; coat of gravel is being put on Broadway to West Side Avenue and from West Haverstraw up to Stony Point; will be good when packed down by wagons.

Matteawan—Dirt roads good; road from Matteawan to Fishkill landing and from Matteawan to Cold Spring being repaired. Montgomery—Roads fine. Nanuet—Very fair dirt riding. Newburg—Roads in good condition. New Rochelle—The roads are all that can be asked for as dirt roads. Pelham Manor—Macadam roads dusty; dirt roads good. Port Jervis—Roads being repaired in towns and partly between Port Jervis and the Water Gap; wheeling in Milford, Penn., is very good.

Ramapo—Condition of the roads very good. Rye—Macadam roads excellent; dirt roads good. Sing Sing—Roads in fine condition; road to Briar Cliff, near Scarborough church being macadamized. Spring Valley—Roads good, but dusty. Tarrytown—Macadam roads fine; dirt roads good; road between Tarrytown and Irvington being repaired. Tuckahoe—The roads are in very good condition.

NEW JERSEY.

Cyclists going from New York to Hackensack would better avoid the road between Homestead and Hackensack, by way of Fairfield, Richfield, and Little Ferry; the road has been repaired in spots, and is not finished yet; the better way to go is by Fort Lee. Elizabeth—Roads very good, but dusty. Lakewood—Roads in excellent condition. Newark—All roads in fine shape. New Brunswick—Macadam roads in good condition; filling in with stone in some places. Road between Metuchen and New Brunswick being repaired.

Paterson — Roads in fine condition. Perth Amboy—The roads to Weber are in fair condition. Rahway—Macadam roads very fine. Roselle—Roads in excellent condition. Unless rain falls, dirt roads that are much traveled will be good Saturday and Sunday. Shrewsbury—Dirt roads in fine condition. Trenton—The roads are in very good condition. Road from Bristol, Penn., to Red Lion Inn, Penn., being repaired. Good in dry weather. Union Hill, Schutzen Park—Macadam roads Al. The North Hudson County Boulevard is in very good condition. Westfield—Macadam roads and dirt roads in fine condition.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn—Glenmore Avenue, Broadway, Rockaway, and Merrick Roads excellent. Road between Fenhurst and Lawrence being macadamized. Merrick Road is receiving top dressing between Rosedale and Valley Stream. Cyclists are cautioned to keep clear of the Hempstead and Jamaica Turnpike, as the entire roadbed from Jamaica, nearly to Hollis, is plowed up, and trolley road is being built. It is also impossible to use the sidewalks, as heaps of sand and gravel line both. Roads about Fort Hamilton are in Al condition. Shore Road, from Eighty-eighth Street to Ninety-ninth Street, is closed.

Babylon—Roads in good condition. Eastport—Roads in good condition. Cycle path to Riverhead good. Garden City—Macadam and dirt roads good. From Garden City to Hempstead, one and a half miles, good dirt road, then macadam for four miles to Merrick Road. Glen Cove—Roads fair, but dusty. Hempstead—Roads in good condition. Huntington—Everything is as fine as it could be for wheeling. Far Rockaway—Macadam and dirt roads very good. Some roads in the village being repaired. Lawrence—Roads in fine condition. Richmond Hill—Condition of the roads good. Rockaway Beach—Roads are in good condition. Sayville—Roads are as good as can be. Whitestone—Macadam roads fair but dusty. Dirt roads dry and dusty. Flushing and Whitestone roads being macadamized. Whitestone and Willett's Point road being macadamized. College Point to Whitestone fair.

STATEN ISLAND.

Kreischerville—Macadam roads excellent. Dirt roads fair on side paths. Road leading from Pleasant Plains to Rossville being repaired. Tottenville—Macadam roads good. Greenridge Road being repaired for half a mile. The Bay Road in particular is in very good condition.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Entries for the Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen to Patchogue, to-morrow, will be received at the clubhouse this evening up to 11 o'clock, by Capt. Gibb. The clubhouse is at 146 West Seventy-first Street.

Capt. John C. Wetmore of the Quill Club Wheelmen, says that organization will take a run over the fine roads of Elizabeth, Summit, Springfield, and Union to-morrow. The party will leave from the foot of Liberty Street at 10 A. M.

A course for the twenty-five mile handicap, to be held June 12, under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, will be selected to-morrow. The members of the Race Committee will inspect several roads and announce their choice Monday.

A set of road races, the first of the season in this section, will be held under the auspices of the Hobo Cycle Club this afternoon on the Sixtieth Street course in Brooklyn. The first event will be started at 2:30 o'clock. The programme contains the following events: One mile open, three and five mile handicaps.

RACING COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Breeding Encouraged by the Amendments to the Law, Which Is Commended.

ALBANY, April 23.—The annual report of the State Racing Commission was handed to the Legislature to-day. It says:

The retention of the racing laws upon our statute books and the amendments made by the Legislature of 1896 did much to encourage breeding.

The affirmance by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the Gray-Percy law buoyed up the breeders, stimulated intending purchasers, and in consequence yearlings brought what might be considered fair prices. The Grannan case is reviewed at some length, and the commission intimates that the absence of the right of The Jockey Club to administer oaths to witnesses in investigations has sometimes been found most inconvenient. The one case referred to particularly in this connection is that of the alleged "combination" of a year ago.

Sharp issue is taken with that portion of the report of the State Controller which stated that entrance moneys were not taxed in 1895 because the racing associations contended that the use of the words "gross earnings" excluded entrance moneys. The commission says: "It is a misapprehension of fact to allege that in 1895 the racing associations conducting meetings under the license of this commission did, directly or indirectly, suggest that the entrance moneys to races were not subject to the State tax of 5 per cent. The commission would have tolerated no such plea had it been made. There was no claim made by the State Controller in 1895 or in any other previous year that the entrance moneys to races on the running turf were taxable." The explanation is made that the only contention which has now been settled was that sums equal to the amount of the entrance moneys were not taxable as receipts, as they went to the winners without any compensation to the associations.

Of the actual racing last year, the report says: There were 110 days of racing, during which $806,516 was distributed among the winners. Of this sum, by far the larger part remained in the State, and was consumed in wages and in the maintenance of establishments.

The racing associations which last season conducted running races and steeplechase meetings under the license of the commission were the Westchester Racing Association, which ran for twenty days and distributed as prizes to horsemen $144,750; the Coney Island Jockey Club, twenty-five days, distributed $273,251; the Brooklyn Jockey Club, thirty days, and distributed $284,415; the Brighton Beach Racing Association, twenty-one days, and distributed $85,600; the Queens County Jockey Club, twenty-two days, and distributed $48,400, and the New York Steeplechase Association, five days, and distributed $20,100.

The association composed of some gentlemen who desired to hold a point-to-point steeplechase on Long Island raced one day.

The Saratoga Racing Association did not conduct a meeting last year, but it will for the coming year, as will all the associations mentioned. The commission, in conclusion, would congratulate the Legislature on the fact that the Racing Code which its predecessor of 1895 so wisely framed is being examined by the Legislatures of other States with a view to having its principles serve as a model and foundation for laws they may enact. The report is signed by August Belmont, E. D. Morgan, and John Sanford.

At Home

You may have what thousands visit Europe for yearly, that is the natural Sprudel Salt of Carlsbad. It is obtained by evaporation at the Springs, and is identical with the waters in its action and results, which are the same to-day as when Emperor Charles IV. was cured four hundred years ago, and later George III., Peter the Great, and Maria Theresa benefited by their use. They aid digestion, cure constipation, and purify the blood.

Be sure to obtain the genuine imported article with the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on the bottle.

A BUSY DAY FOR TRAINERS.

Old Favorites on the Gravesend and Morris Park Tracks.

The weather and track conditions at the Gravesend and Morris Park race tracks yesterday were perfect for training, and as a result there was plenty of work for the horses and their trainers. All of P. J. Dwyer's two-year-olds were out early, but did only slow work. The older members of the string, among them Handspring and Rifle, were asked to go a trifle faster. The former looked fit to race at once, if necessary, and was sent along for half a mile in 0:58.

Ben Eder, Lithos, and Tom Cromwell of M. F. Dwyer's string were driven in an easy canter, and Ben Brush, who up to yesterday had done only the slowest of gallops, was breezed a half at about a two-minute pace.

"Billy" Barrick's Maurice, the handicap candidate, gave the best performance of the day at Gravesend. He was sent out with Sun Up, his stable companion, and was started from the eighth pole, and finished there again in 1:46, romping.

Halma, the Western crack, which Senator Fleischman thinks will defeat the "cracka-jacks" of the East this Summer, gave the best performance at Morris Park. The black son of Hanover covered a mile in 1:46, with a heavy boy on his back, and his work pleased the critics. Galilee, once owned by Dr. Street, was sent at a slow gallop, but showed traces of soreness. It is doubtful if he can ever be trained again. He has ringbone and other troubles.

RACING AT WASHINGTON.

Three Second Choices Win—Fine Weather and Fast Track.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The attendance at the Bennings race track was large to-day. The weather was beautiful, the track was fast, and there was a fine card, with good-sized fields, in most of the events. Three second choice horses came out ahead. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Waltzer, 112 pounds, (Doggett,) even, won; Marsian, 108, (O'Leary,) 9 to 5, second; Fred Douglas, 112, (Simms,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Ray S., Mormon, Clarentius, Medium II., Beaumont, Lottie H., and Pochino also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Bob Leach, 110 pounds, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, won; Mahoney, 111, (Simms,) 1 to 6, second; Musketeer, 108, (Harrison,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Beach Velvet, Templestowe, and Revel also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Harrington, 112 pounds, (Simms,) 2 to 1, won; Slow Poke, 98, (Powers,) 10 to 1, second; Lambent, 108, (Dean,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Dr. Jim and Squan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Ma Petite, 107 pounds, (Littlefield,) 5 to 2, won; Percy F., 110, (Simms,) 4 to 5, second; Choir Boy, 101, (O'Leary,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:57 1-5. Water Crest, Cliffondale, Nettie Coxe, and Greenpoint also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Brisk, 100 pounds, (Harrison,) 1 to 3, won; Will Elliott, 102, (Wapshire,) 40 to 1, second; Billall, 87, (Powers,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5.

Results at Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 23.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Peggy, 107 pounds, (Fur.,) 30 to 1, won; Ora Lee, 102, (Gatewood,) 8 to 1, and 8 to 1 place, second; Little Nigger, 112, (Milburn,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Shuffle Board, Harry Thoburn, Brown Fonso, Glint, Pierette, Wrangling Duchess, Malden Blush, Hard Buck, and Royal Dance also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Dan Rice, 110 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won; Ruiz, 107, (Randall,) 30 to 1, and 8 to 1 place, second; Bennevile, 110, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Shipman, Cob, Stillman, High Admiral, Tom Toher, Des Dressen, Dr. Stewart, Conan Doyle, and Will Meter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Miss Francis, 108 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 12 to 1, won; Umbrella, 110, (J. Jackson,) 6 to 5, and 2 to 5 place, second; Lufra, 105, (J. Hill,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47¾. St. Helena, Tariff Reform, Carroll Donder, and Arrack also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Lady Juliet, 107 pounds, (Randall,) 7 to 1, won; Waldorf, 112, (J. Hill,) 3 to 2, and 1 to 2 place, second; Lonely, 107, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Elgitha, Astrada, Sierra Gorda, Suydam, and Wild West also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Lady Irene, 110 pounds, (Perkins,) 8 to 5, won; My Maryland, 110, (Overton,) 7 to 1, and 2 to 1 place, second; Virgia Cook, 105, (J. Hill,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:55¾. Clara Van, Roselina, Lucayne, and Blossoms also ran.

At the Memphis Track.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—Following are to-day's racing summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Doctor Walmsley, 104 pounds, (Garner,) 4 to 1, won; Eton Jacket, 99, (Songer,) 2½ to 1, second; Sligo, 114, (T. Murphy,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Eton Jacket, even, place. Dawn, Gaston, Moncrelta, Sim W., Walkover, and Jack B. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs, Revenue, 105 pounds, (Hinkey,) 12 to 1, won; Basquil, 96, (Wilhite,) 8 to 1, second; Infelice, 80, (Burns,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:30¾. Basquil, 3 to 1, place. Trixie, Hibernia Queen, Gomez, Amber Glints, Juanita Ferris, Ferris, Hartman, Loyalette, W. C. T., and Agatin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Memphis Gun Club handicap. One mile. Macy, 110 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 8 to 5, won; Sharon, 102, (Clerico,) 6 to 1, second; Lexington Pirate, 104, (Morrison,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:42¾. Sharon, 2 to 1, place. Belle of Killarney, Boanerges, and Paul Kauvar also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Selling. Wilson, 105 pounds, (T. Murphy,) even, won; Eulalia, 103, (F. Williams,) 6 to 1, second; May Clarkson, 102, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—0:57½. Eulalia, 2 to 1, place. Lough Mask, Christabel, Lizza Blase, School Girl, Sue Sue, Eva Rice, Pearl, and Itasca also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Lady Doleful, 102 pounds, (Songer,) 8 to 1, won; J. A. Gray, 106, (Hinkey,) even, second; Lillian E., 93, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:30. No place on J. A. Gray. Floridas, Al Kyris, Inconstancy, War Bonnet, Good Order, and Pete Kitchen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Hurdle. Selling. Mrs. Bradshaw, 139 pounds, (Johnson,) 2½ to 1, won; Cumberland, 133, (F. Boyd,) 15 to 1, second; Rob Roy II., 153, (Whitelock,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:54½. Cumberland, 3 to 1, place. Mercury and King Elm fell.

The Races at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Following are the results of the races at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE. — Maiden two-year-olds. Purse. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Douster Swivel won, Socialist second, Twinkler third. Time—0:56¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Amelia Fonso won, Strathreel second, Montellado third. Time—1:15¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Refugee won, McFarlane second, Candor third. Time—1:29¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds. Purse. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Ray Salazar won, Miss Remsen second, Flushington third. Time—0:56.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Torsina won, Potentate second, Midas third. Time—1:15¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. Mile and a sixteenth. Vincto won; Imp. Trance second, Grady third. Time—1:49¾.

Guernsey Takes the Craven Stakes.

LONDON, April 23.—The Duke of Westminster's Guernsey won the Craven Stakes at the Newmarket Craven meeting to-day. The race was for 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters. The event was for three-year-olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. The course was the Ancaster mile. There were six starters, none of which was an American horse. The result in detail was as follows: The Duke of Westminster's br. c. Guernsey, by Bend Or out of Jersey Lily, first; Capt. Laing's br. c. Kirkwall, by Kilwarlin out of Gold Wave, second; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b. c. Brigg, by Brag out of Gagoul, third.

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THE DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

R. Fulton Cutting and Others Address the Fellow Citizenship Association.

The Fellow Citizenship Association of the East Side House Settlement held a reception last evening at the Central Opera House. R. Fulton Cutting delivered an address on "Our Civic Condition." He spoke of the need of every citizen taking an interest in municipal affairs, and of the good to the city that would come of it.

Clarence Gordon read the platform of the Citizens' Union, and Marion Verdery spoke on "How We May Better Our Social Condition." He impressed on his hearers how much may be accomplished by constant work, and called their attention to the necessity of reading good books. President Hand made a short address asking his hearers to aid the Union in obtaining a purer condition of affairs in the city Government.

After the addresses had been made the floor was cleared for dancing.

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'96 MODELS

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Exercises for the Bi-Centenary of Trinity Parish During the Week Beginning May 2.

MANY BISHOPS WILL ATTEND

Trinity Church Will Be Closed Next Week for Preparation for the Event —All but Wednesday's Service Open to the Public.

Seven days, crowded with interesting religious, historical, and musical features, will constitute the formal and official celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Trinity Church. The exercises will begin on Sunday, May 2, and will continue through the week, ending with the following Sunday. On no day during the celebration will tickets be required for admission to the church except on Wednesday, May 5, when, the services being partly civic, there will be a large number of invited guests, for whose accommodation special arrangements must be made. On that day, therefore, admission will be exclusively by ticket.

On Sunday, May 2, there will be services at the usual morning hour in the parent church and in all of the chapels. A pastoral letter from the rector to the clergy and the people will be published. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, will preach in the parish church at 11 A. M., on the bi-centenary, and each vicar in his own chapel will have a sermon of similar character. Special evening services will be held in all of the churches. On Monday, May 3, at noon Bishop Potter will deliver an address at Trinity Church on some subject connected with the church history of the past 200 years, and Tuesday noon, at the same place, there will be a similar discourse by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, which was originally established as a Trinity chapel.

Wednesday, May 5, is the anniversary day proper. At 11 o'clock A. M. there will be a special service in old Trinity, partly civic and partly ecclesiastical. A salutatory address will be delivered by Bishop Potter and a solemn Te Deum arranged for the occasion will be sung. An elaborate musical service will be held in the evening, with an address by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, partly historical and partly of a personal character. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, will occupy the pulpit of Trinity Church on Thursday, May 6, at the 11 A. M. service, and will deliver an address of a historical character. In the evening of that day there will be a special Sunday school service in St. Paul's Church, each Sunday school of the parish being represented by 100 selected scholars, making 500 in all. The address will be delivered by Archdeacon Charles C. Tiffany.

Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary will officiate in Trinity Church on Friday, May 7, at 11 A. M., and will make a historical address. There will be no services on Saturday, but on Sunday, May 9, the closing commemorative services will be in the parish church and in all the chapels will be of more than ordinary interest. Sermons will be preached at 11 A. M. in each church, as follows: In Trinity Church, by Bishop Doane of Albany; in St. Paul's, by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island; St. John's, by Bishop Coleman of Delaware; Trinity Chapel, by Bishop Neely of Maine; St. Agnes's, by Bishop Walker of Western New York; St. Chrysostom's, by the Rev. George C. Houghton of Hoboken, N. J., and St. Augustine's, by Vice Archdeacon Van Kleeck.

The Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, President of Hobart College, will also take some part in this anniversary celebration. The committees charged with the work of carrying out the details are: On Invitations—Stephen P. Nash, Chairman; Music—Richard Delafield, Chairman; Printing—Mr. Egleston, Chairman; Decoration—John T. Lockman, Chairman. The parish church will be closed to the public all of this week, in order that the decorators may not be interrupted or hampered in their work. The decorations will be very elaborate and rich.

It is expected that some notable act of beneficence on the part of Trinity Corporation will mark the celebration of this memorable anniversary.

CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY.

Farewell Services to be Held To-morrow—Plans for the New Edifice at Seventy-sixth Street.

Farewell services in the present Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, will be held to-morrow. In the morning at 11 the pastor, Dr. Eaton, will deliver an historical sermon. In the evening addresses will be made by Mr. Charles A. Dana and the Rev. Drs. Thomas J. Sawyer, Gustav Gotthell, James M. Pullman, J. Smith Dodge, and J. Coleman Adams. After to-morrow the congregation will worship in Carnegie Lyceum until the new edifice is completed.

The Church of the Divine Paternity was organized Nov. 11, 1838, and held its first service in the "New Jerusalem" Church, a small wooden building on Pearl Street. During the following year a church of its own was secured on Duane Street, near Chatham, by lease. Two years later it dedicated its own church, in Elizabeth Street, near Hester. Dr. Chapin began his pastorate here—a pastorate that made the church famous all over the country. The church went to Murray Street, to Broadway and Prince Street, and when, just after the close of the war, it moved to the location at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, that neighborhood was surrounded by squatter shanties and cattle yards. During its fifty-nine years it has had but six pastors: the Revs. William Whittaker, J. D. Williams, Moses Ballou, Thomas L. Harris, E. H. Chapin, and the present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton.

The new church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, is to be a Gothic structure. With the chapel, it will cover a site of 102 feet on Central Park West and 150 feet on the street. It is to be built of Indiana limestone, with elaborate carvings and traceries. The tower, as contemplated, is suggested by that at Magdalen College. The church will be cruciform, with shallow transepts and chancel. Parts of the interesting details from an architect's point of view are three stone arches meeting at the chancel, arcades with stone pillars and arches; a barrel roof; three large Gothic windows, and four large nave windows. The woodwork will be quartered oak. The chapel will have library, lecture rooms, an assembly room, ladies' working room, and all conveniences for the social and educational work which it is the intention of the church to undertake. The whole cost is to be about $200,000.

In the assembly room a new feature of church work will be undertaken. This is the systematic instruction of church workers. Lectures on education, political economy, and civics are to be given, and efforts made to assist the cause of good government. Experienced workers in charity and settlements among the poor will be asked to give courses of lectures. The aim is to create a seat of learning where the best methods of church work in general may be learned.

A BEAUTIFUL ALTAR.

To be Erected in St. Augustine's Catholic Church, Brooklyn.

On May 20 Archbishop Martinelli will consecrate the beautiful new altar of St. Augustine's Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. The altar will be one of the finest in the United States. It is composed of Corunna statuary marble and American white marbles, with Mexican onyx. The semi-circular altar, reached by four marble steps, is surmounted by five towers, the two outer and the central one being spires, and those intervening of a domed form. The general architecture is of Gothic character. The central spire is 42 feet, the domed towers 26, and the outer spires 33 feet in height. The whole altar is 31 feet in length. In the centre of the lower tier is a long niche containing a figure of Moses, with outstretched arms, and kneeling ones gathered about him. In niches at either side the group are two patriarchs in standing position. Smaller niches on either side the central niche are supported by groups of three columns each, composed of Mexican onyx and Corunna marble. In the four outer towers stand the four evangelists. In the lower niche of the central spire are a small altar, and the words "Venite ad me omnes." In the upper niche are two kneeling angels on each side of the great candlestick, adoring the blessed sacrament. Below the three brass candlesticks on either side of the central spire, appear the quotations "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus!" and "Dominus Deus Sabaoth."

The battlemented reredos between the towers is composed of groups of trefoiled arches, the groundwork being of Mexican onyx. On each portion of the reredos, resting on small columns, are two cherubim, with upraised wings. Carved grape leaves ornament the low tier, while the passion flower forms the running design of the upper tier of the altar. At the rear of the reredos is an exquisite oval of Mexican onyx, with the central carving of a Roman cross. The cost of the altar is estimated at $25,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 25.

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SUBJECT—Peter Delivered from Prison. TEXT—Acts, xii., 5-17. GOLDEN TEXT.—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them. Psalms xxxiv., 7.

"Peter" and "Prison" seem to be very closely connected. This is the third time we have seen him in the prison, and it is the third time we have seen him come out. He was not put in at either time through any act of wickedness of his own, and he was not taken out because of any act of goodness. Whether in or out, he was God's servant—doing His work and trusting His care. And God was just as much his God and keeper in the prison as He was out of it. The thing that chiefly concerned him was the honor of God and the enlargement of His kingdom. How and where he was to be used, he left entirely to God's wisdom. So is it always with those who are in right relations with him. Place and circumstances are of very little account with them.

Last week we saw the cause of Christ growing and His followers beginning to be known by His name. The place was Antioch, in Syria, far to the north of Jerusalem. Now, however, the scene changes, and we are again in Jerusalem. The persons also change. Now James and Peter are the prominent characters, instead of Barnabas and Paul. But the growth of Christ's kingdom is still the great subject commanding attention. Then we saw how it grew in dimensions. Now we are to see how it grew in strength. It was by trial—just as the oak becomes strong through stormy winds and tempests.

In civil affairs Herod Agrippa I., the grandson of Herod the Great, had been appointed by the Emperor Caligula ruler over all Palestine, with the title of King. Although an Idumaean by descent, he was a Jew in the faith, and, at least outwardly, was a strict observer of the law. The usual seat of Government was at Cesarea, but to win favor with the Jews at this time he held his Court in Jerusalem. Kitto says: "The leading principle of Agrippa's life seems to have been to make himself agreeable to all persons whose favor was or might become of any advantage to him. He was in fact a complete man of the world, and as such he scrupled not to make the passions of other men, in which he had no share, and their prejudices, which he despised, the instruments of his own greatness."

The Beheading of James.

At this time the body of believers in Jerusalem had become sufficiently large and important to attract his attention. Moreover, the hatred of the Jewish hierarchy toward them did not escape his notice. He could use it to increase his own importance. So he began a series of petty persecutions against the Christians. Probably at first he did nothing more than inflict corporal punishment or confiscate their property. Seeing, however, that this pleased the rulers of the Jews, he was emboldened to go further, and suddenly seizing James, the son of Zebedee and brother of John, he ordered him to be beheaded.

What led him to select this apostle for such a fate is not stated. Probably, however, it was because he was the most prominent and active among the believers in the city at the time. He was one of the two brothers whom our Lord named "Boanarges, the Sons of Thunder," (Mark iv., 17,) one of the two who asked that they might have seats at His right and left hand in His kingdom. (Matt. xx., 21, 22.) He was evidently a man who could take no cipher in any cause he espoused, and the tone of his preaching could not be misunderstood. Very likely, therefore, he was particularly obnoxious to the Jewish hierarchy and to put him to death would be particularly pleasing to them. So apparently without even the form of a trial, he was led—like his Master—"as a lamb to the slaughter," and did indeed drink of the cup that He drank of, and was baptized with the same baptism.

Peter Again Imprisoned.

The deed "pleased the Jews," as he expected it would. It so pleased them that "he proceeded further to take Peter also," who probably had but recently returned from Cesarea. Apparently no accuser appeared against him to warrant his arrest. It was inspired simply by a desire for popularity. Moreover, it was made at a time which could be utilized, even more than the death of James, to exalt the King in the Jewish estimation. "Then were the days of unleavened bread," the days which immediately preceded and prepared for the Passover, (ex., xii., 14-15.) Agrippa might have dealt with Peter as summarily as he had dealt with James, but to give his respect for the Passover as the reason for not doing so was quite as gratifying to the Jews as the espousal of their cause. It added power to his lever, and he was not slow to perceive its value.

So Peter "was kept in prison" under the care of especial and extra guards. "Four quarternions," or four bands, "of soldiers," with four in each band, sixteen in all, were appointed to take charge of him. Two of each band guarded him within the prison walls and two watched at the door outside. These bands, as usual in such cases, were relieved every three hours during the night. According to the Roman usage a prisoner was usually chained by one hand to one of the two guards who were with him in his cell. Probably, however, the remembrance of Peter's mysterious disappearance from prison a few years before prompted the Jews to suggest that extra precautions should now be taken. So both of the guards in his cell were fastened to him by a separate chain, one to each hand. On the last night of the Passover feast, therefore, it is recorded that he "was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains; and the keepers before the door kept the prison." (v. 6.) Probably he had so slept for many previous nights. Herod and the Jews were both satisfied, and looked confidently to the morrow for the full execution of their purpose. There was no power on earth, they thought, to stay their hands, for they never dreamed of the power of prayer.

Troublesome Times for Christians.

Surely it was a time of great darkness and trouble for the believers in Jerusalem. Heretofore their troubles had come only from the Jewish hierarchy, and their power was very limited. Now, however, the King himself had joined their enemies. To all human apprehension there was no light to be seen anywhere. The very God in whom they trusted seemed to have deserted them. One of their beloved leaders He had suffered to be put to death, another was awaiting execution, and all were trembling with fear. What could it all mean?

Such a condition of things—when the clouds are very black, and when they are hanging very low—is not at all an uncommon condition in human experience. But because the sun is nidden is no proof that there is no sun, or that it will never shine again. If there were no clouds there would be no rain, and from those that are darkest sometimes do the most refreshing showers fall. When the woman in the parable (Luke xv. 8) lost her piece of silver, she could not find it by simply lighting a candle and searching diligently. She also used her broom to sweep away the dust which might have covered it, and to bring it out of its hiding place. So God often uses His broom to bring His children nearer to Himself, that His light may shine upon them more freely and more fully.

So it was here. The trials of these early disciples brought them to His feet in prayer, and prayer strengthened faith. So it is always. "No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievious; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." (Heb. xii.; 11.) No doubt these disciples gathered this afterward fruit, in great abundance, and with great gladness. It is a great triumph of faith, and a great comfort as well, to be able to lift up the heart to God and say,

> Whate'er befalls me, good or ill,
> Let me with joy my work fulfill,
> And know the secret of Thy will
> Is love to me in Christ.

Prayers for Peter Answered.

So the dangers which surrounded the disciples drew them closer to each other and closer to God. As with one impulse, many of them gathered together for prayer in "the house of Mary the mother of John, whose surname was Mark." (v. 12.) She was the sister of Barnabas. (Col. iv.: 10.) Her home was consecrated to the godly training of her household, and to the service of God as a place of prayer. Apparently every one knew of it as such.

Perhaps in the case of James the arrest and execution were so sudden, and so close together, that there was no time for such a meeting, as in the case of Peter. But it does not necessarily follow, for it was probably their habit to meet daily for such a purpose. (Acts ii.: 42, 46.) They may have prayed for him, and for Peter also when imprisoned before, just as they prayed now, but, for some reason, unknown to us, the fact was not recorded in either case. And now the record is "prayer was made for him," not for his deliverance. That, they left to the wisdom and love of God. They may have done the same for James. God answered their prayers by supporting him in the hour of death, and by delivering Peter out of peril. There are always great differences in His answers.

Now this record—"prayer was made for him"—is a very simple record, but how much does it declare. In the earthly "city of the great king"—Jerusalem—it is weakness opposed and oppressed by might. But in the heavenly city of the King of kings, in the New Jerusalem, we see these weak men of earth, reaching up the hand of faith and taking hold of Almighty power.

Linked to Him in this prayer of faith, these trembling disciples are more mighty than the king and all his supporters—stronger than prison walls, and iron chains, and whole quaternions of soldiers. As they pray the angel of the Lord enters the prison. He touches Peter, and both chains fall from off his hands. He rises, girds on his sandals, and walks forth a free man, and the guards know not that he has gone. How perfectly, how quietly, and how wonderfully has God answered prayer! We call it a miracle, and so it was, for no one can explain it.

Have Faith in God.

When we see God working from day to day in the ordinary affairs of men, we became somewhat familiar with His way, and we think we understand Him and His laws. But if at any time He works in a way with which we are not familiar we call it a miracle—a wonder! The wonder, however, is not that He should do at any time what we do not understand, but that we understand all the time so little of what He does. If we cannot understand what we call His "natural laws," is it strange that we do not understand the supernatural? What are natural laws," the Rev. Dr. Dixon asks, "but the servants of God? When things are called miracles, it is God who has set aside His servants and is doing the work Himself." Rather, may we not say, He is doing it by servants with whom we are not as yet acquainted. They are His messengers whom He sends, as He sent the angel into Peter's prison.

Now, this deliverance of Peter was evidently simply for the benefit of the believers themselves; no one else knew anything about it, or how it was accomplished. It must have greatly strengthened their faith.

Just before the crucifixion of Jesus, as He came from Bethany one day, He saw a fig tree. It was full of leaves, and to all outward appearance promised great things. But it never bore anything but leaves, for as He passed by He said: "Let no fruit grow on thee henceforward for ever." Matt. xxi., 19.) The next day it was dried up from its roots," (Mark xi., 20,) and the simple lesson He taught them from it was, "Have faith in God." (Mark xi., 22.)

Now, they had themselves seen a tree full of leaves. To all outward appearance it would soon bear fruit—very deadly fruit to them. But again He passed by, and this tree, like the fig tree of Bethany, and like Jonah's gourd, "perished in a night." It never bore fruit again, for the sequel of the story is, Herod perished miserably in Cesarea not very long after. The lesson is just as much needed now, no matter how dark may be the day or how low the clouds may hang. "Have faith in God."

Questions on the Lesson.

What is Peter's position in the prison?

What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week?

Who now ruled in Palestine, and what was his character?

How did his persecution begin, and why, probably, did he make James his first victim?

Why did he arrest Peter, and why not deal with him as summarily as with James?

What precautions were taken to prevent the escape of Peter?

What made the times especially dark then to the believers?

What is the object of such a time of darkness and how is it illustrated?

What did their trials do for the disciples, and what marks a great triumph of faith?

Where did the disciples gather for prayer, and why?

What probability is there that they prayed for James and for Peter when first imprisoned?

What did this prayer for Peter declare, and what was the result?

What is said in regard to miracles?

What does this incident teach and how is it illustrated?

More Room for Work.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Free Will Baptist Church, at Marcy Avenue and Keap Street, Brooklyn, last evening it was decided to purchase, provided they could be had at a satisfactory price, one lot on Keap Street and another on Marcy Avenue, both adjoining the present church property. The necessity for this action is the increased membership of the church. This membership has been steadily growing ever since Dr. Rivington Lord has been the pastor. The church was formerly that of the Rev. Hyatt Smith, who left it to go into politics. It ran down, but Dr. Lord has more than built it up again, over 150 members having been added during the past year. Last Summer improvements were made to the present building, including the addition of new seats, but it is still too small for the congregation. It is the only Free Will Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, on Brooklyn Heights, the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector, will on May 9 celebrate the fiftieth year of its corporate existence. The church was incorporated in May, 1847, but the present church building was not occupied until December, 1848. The programme of the anniversary includes holy communion, at 8 A. M.; morning prayer, at 10 o'clock; holy communion, at 11, with a sermon by Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, who was rector of the parish from 1864 to 1869; evening prayer, at 4 o'clock, with an address by Bishop Littlejohn, and a historical paper by Henry E. Pierrepont, Clerk of the Vestry. Grace Church established a parish house next the church in 1890. Seven societies, including the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, meet in the building. A free circulating library is also maintained.

In Gen. Grant's Old Church Home.

In connection with the Grant celebration, a ceremony of unusual interest will take place at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. This was for some time the church where Gen. Grant worshipped under the pastorate of his lifelong friend, Bishop (then Dr.) John P. Newman. The pew occupied by Gen. Grant and his family is now marked by a brass plate, and is visited by a great many people during the year. The ceremony is to take place on the evening of Sunday following the dedication of the tomb, and consists of the presentation of a flag for the decoration of the pew by Grant Post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn. The post will parade in full uniform, and Bishop Newman will preach a sermon on "Patriotism," with special reference to his illustrious friend. The pastor, the Rev. S. P. Cadman, will receive the flag on behalf of the chuch.

Dedication of a Lutheran Church.

At the dedication of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, in Cumberland Street, near De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow, the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, editor of The Lutheran, and the Rev. F. A. Kaehler of Buffalo. Services will be held on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week, when a number of Lutheran clergymen of New York and Brooklyn will make addresses. On Wednesday evening a laymen's service will be held, when the speakers will be the Hon. Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn; George P. Moller, President of the Lutheran League of Brooklyn, and E. F. Eilert, President of the Luther League of America.

IN YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIETIES.

Pilgrimage to Epworth, England—Do the National Conventions Pay?

A pilgrimage to Epworth, the native place of John Wesley, is to be one of the great events of the present year in the Epworth League. The pilgrimage is undertaken with the sanction of the Epworth League officers, its prime motives being to give a wider acquaintance among young people of this birthplace of Methodism. Epworth is in Lincolnshire, England. The proposed pilgrimage will start from this city July 3, on the Anchor Line steamship City of Rome. The members may spend one or two months in Europe, as they see fit, and two or three itineraries have been arranged at different prices, the shortest being for thirty-three days at $190. The Rev. James T. Docking, pastor of the Tabernacle Church, in Providence, R. I., will be the leader. He has just sent a circular describing the trip to the Presidents of all the Epworth League societies. Many leagues, he states, are making plans to send one of their members and others propose to make their pastor their pilgrim representative. The office of the Secretary of the pilgrimage is at 261 Broadway. It is believed that about fifty members from this city will go. The tour will be the third Epworth pilgrimage made by the organization, the first being in 1891 and the second in 1893.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost of the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, will, if the wishes of the United Society of Christian Endeavor are agreed to by him, be one of the preachers at the International Convention in San Francisco in July. It is the custom to have two "principal sermons." Dr. Pentecost has been asked to deliver one of them, and the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, the London evangelist, is sought for to preach the other. Dr. Pentecost has accepted conditionally, but Dr. Meyer dreads the long journey and dislikes the loss of time. President F. E. Clark, now on his way around the world, will be there, and will tell of his tour.

The keynote of the San Francisco convention is "The life filled with the Spirit." Besides two pavilions, twenty-one of the largest San Francisco churches are to be used for as many denominational rallies. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York; the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn; L. D. Wishard of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Booker T. Washington of Tuskagee, Ala., and John R. Mott of Chicago. Some of the subjects to be discussed are "Social Purity," "The Saloon," "Sabbath Observance," "Political Righteousness," and "Good Literature." An afternoon is to be given up to conferences on methods of work. The Tenth Legion, or system of proportionate giving, which originated in this city, will be discussed. The United Society has already adopted it.

Owing to the distance which delegates are compelled to travel to attend this year's convention, the old question, "Do these big conventions pay?" always discussed every year, has come to the front again. There are many who affirm that with Mission Boards groaning under debts, the vast sums which these conventions cost can be better expended. An old Endeavorer of this way of thinking said yesterday: "Suppose there are at San Francisco 25,000 Endeavorers from outside the immediate vicinity of the Golden Gate. At least 10,000 of them will go there from the East, and will spend $250 each. That is $2,500,000. At least 10,000 more from points further west and with economical notions, will spend $100 each. That is $1,000,000. The remaining 5,000, together with the local expenses of the convention, will foot up $500,000 more. Here is an expenditure of $4,000,000. A good many people are asking in these times, What for?"

New Jersey State Endeavorers expect to have President Francis E. Clark as one of the speakers at their convention in Paterson. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church of this city is to speak on "Sabbath Observance," and Dr. Harsha will talk on Bible study. Among the other speakers will be Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia, the Rev. H. B. McCauley of Freehold, N. J., and Dr. Babcock of Baltimore, and Dr. Pratt of Jersey City.

The Epworth League Societies in the Brooklyn South district are making preparations for their annual Spring convention, to be held in Freeport, L. I., Thursday afternoon and evening, May 6. The Long Island Railroad will run a special train for the accommodation of delegates leaving Flatbush Avenue station Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the convention. Addresses will be made by the Rev. S. P. Cadman of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, this city, and the Rev. Wallace McMullen of Philadelphia. A "question box" will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. The devotional service will be conducted by the Rev. B. M. Adams, and the music will be in charge of the choir of the Freeport Methodist Church, assisted by Miss Lida F. Price, soprano of the New York Avenue Church, Brooklyn. Reports of the work accomplished during the year will be given by all the societies represented. The district has about sixty-six societies and all are expected to send delegates. The committee arranging for this convention consists of the Rev. C. S. Wing, D. D., Mrs. S. D. Compton, F. H. Taft, George W. Vail, all of Brooklyn, and J. J. Carman of Bay Shore.

In local Christian Endeavor circles one of the most important coming events will be the rally of the Junior Endeavorers this afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Fully 1,000 little ones with their Superintendents are expected to attend, and one item which is always full of interest on these occasions will be the award of the Junior banner to the society showing the best proportionate attendance. Last Fall the coveted trophy was won by the Vermilye Chapel Society, in West Fifty-sixth Street, which turned out a full membership, 101. This is about the largest Junior Society in the city, Mrs. C. C. Luckey, State Junior Superintendent, will be one of the speakers, and the Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen will also make an address.

Several interesting talks on Endeavor work were given at a recent conference of five societies of the Second District in the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Rose Hoffman of the Fourth District gave an interesting talk on the social side of the work, throwing out many helpful ideas. James B. Cochran of the Student Volunteers gave a ten-minute talk on "Missionary Zeal," and Dr. Duffield brought church loyalty up to a high pitch while he encouraged interdenominational fellowship by his stirring address. With Harold W. Buchanan as leader the meeting was brought to a close by a consecration service marked by intense earnestness. After the meeting the Endeavorers of the "Old First," with their usual cordiality, invited all present to repair to the basement for refreshments and social intercourse.

The closing social for the season of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church Society will be held Friday evening, May 14, and Miss Lita Horlocker, the new Social Committee Chairman, is arranging some interesting features for the members. Four new members were elected by this society at its last business meeting, and it has had a very successful season in all lines of its committee work.

The date for the Spring rally of the Third District has been fixed for May 21 in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Hospital work on Blackwell's Island has recently been taken up with considerable success by the Endeavorers in the Methodist Church of the Saviour, One Hundred and Ninth Street, near Madison Avenue. Several of their members go over every Sunday afternoon.

Father Kennedy's Anniversary.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Thomas J. Kennedy, who is known throughout Long Island as "the soldier priest," will be held at St. Malachy's Orphanage, Atlantic and Van Sicklen Avenues, Brooklyn, on June 27th. Father Kennedy started out in line as a soldier. He entered the service of the Union Army as a drummer boy, and was wounded in the left arm in the second battle of Bull Run. The idea of leading a religious life was conceived by him while suffering in a hospital at Washington, where the kind and attentive treatment of the Sisters of St. Vincent made a lasting impression upon him. On his restoration to health he asked for and obtained adoption into the Brooklyn diocese, and immediately began his studies in the Catholic Seminary, in Allegany, N. Y. Although at the time advanced in years, he made up for the loss of early study by steady application, and at the end of six years was ordained a priest by the late Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. Father Kennedy was the pastor of the Catholic Church at Corona, L. I., for five years, but owing to shattered health and sufferings from the wound received on the battle field, which prevented him from giving to the parish the attention he felt he ought to give, he resigned. He was then appointed to his present charge, where he looks after the spiritual interests of the boys.

WORK AMONG YOUNG MEN.

What the Christian Associations Have Done and Are Doing.

The International Young Men's Christian Association Committee gives out some interesting figures concerning work during the last two years. Of 1,429 associations in North America, an aggregate membership of nearly 249,000 is reported, more than one-half being active members—a growth of 2 per cent. Twenty-five new buildings are reported, or 330 in all, valued at $17,707,950—an increase of 10 per cent. in valuation. There has been an increase of 8 per cent. in net property, deducting the indebtedness of $4,500,000 upon buildings and other real estate. There is an increase of 7 per cent. in the amount of building, library, educational, and endowment funds in hand.

Twelve hundred and fifty-one men give their entire time to the prosecution of this work, and there are fifty-nine other positions temporarily vacant.

Gymnasiums are maintained in 512 associations in addition to the outdoor athletics carried on generally. It has at present more than three times as many practical gymnasts as are found in any other organization, and two normal schools for physical directors are maintained. Practical gymnasts, in the Association use of that term, refers to practical body building, and not to feats of strength or agility per se, in which over 50,000 men participated in the period covered by the report.

Libraries, literary societies, lectures, entertainments, and socials show increased attention to each of these means of reaching young men. Over 25,000 different students are reported in the educational classes, which are designed to fit young men for enlarged opportunities in their lines of business.

The most important feature of the report to which all others are tributary is the religious work. There has been an increase of 21 per cent. in the attendance of young men at the Association Bible classes, and a slight advance is noted in the attendance at Gospel meetings.

One hundred and twenty-five railroad branches are in existence, maintaining rest rooms, restaurants, sleeping accommodations, temporary hospitals, and all the other lines of Association effort. There are 475 college associations, 58 associations for colored young men, 41 situated in schools and colleges, 46 Indian associations among the North American Indians, and 338 departments for boys.

William H. Sallmon, Secretary of the Yale University Young Men's Christian Association, who sails in May to become traveling Secretary of the Australian College Association work, will be succeeded by Thomas F. Archibald of Yale, '96.

The Secretary of the Cape Town South Africa Association, William G. Sprigg, will visit America in a few weeks, traveling from New York to San Francisco. Another Secretary from abroad to visit this country this Summer is David A. Black of Belfast, Ireland.

The Boys' Camp, under the auspices of the New York and New Jersey State Committees of the Y. M. C. A., will be located on the shores of Lake Champlain, near Westport, beginning July 8. This will be the thirteenth season of the outdoor work. Under the direction of the late Sumner F. Dudley this camp grew to have a large place in Association work for boys. Over 800 boys have attended the camp, and last year 108 were present during some part of the time. The combination of a daily religious service and morning Bible studies with helpful recreation with the freedom of out-door life present a new world to many city boys. The following committee, chosen by Mr. Dudley only a short time before his death, and who have been his assistants in the camp work, have been appointed to carry on the work for the season of 1897: George G. Peck, Newburg, N. Y.; Charles F. Walters, Trenton, N. J.; R. G. Leypoldt, New York; Charles T. Kilborne and Edward Beach, Orange, N. J.; and J. Mervyn Ericksen, Brooklyn.

The services for men at the branches to-morrow will be held as usual. The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, will speak at the men's mass meeting at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. There will be a special musical programme with Miss Marie Storia as violinist. At the Railroad Men's Building, 361 Madison Avenue, there will be a special meeting for railroad men in the afternoon, and in the evening a meeting for railroad men and their families. Delegations from Springfield, Albany, Troy, New Haven, Long Island City, and Hoboken will be present, and Mrs. S. Barron Anderson will sing.

Frank Lawrence, Secretary of the Rescue Workers' Union of New York and Brooklyn, will speak at the West Side Branch, Fifty-seventh Street near Eighth Avenue. The Rev. Alfred Lee Royce, Chaplain of the United States steamship New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the afternoon at 4:30. A special musical programme has been arranged.

The Literary Society of the Twenty-third Street Branch, corner of Fourth Avenue, will hold a public reception and debate in the large parlors on Tuesday evening next. "Would the Acquisition of Further Territory be Beneficial to the United States?" will be discussed, and a musical and literary programme rendered.

CHURCH CHOIR CHANGES.

A Few of Those that Have Been Decided On.

Numerous changes in the choirs both here and in Brooklyn will take place next month.

After the bi-centenary services of Trinity parish, A. F. Messiter, for thirty years organist at Trinity Church, and Dr. Walter B. Gilbert, organist at Trinity Chapel, will both be retired on pensions. Their successors will not be announced until after the close of the bi-centennial celebrations.

A number of voices have been tried for the soprano position at the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The Music Committee has, however, finally decided to retain the present soprano, Mrs. Anna M. Burch. Miss Marguerite Hall, who has been singing at the South Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, will take the contralto position.

Walter J. Bausmann, formerly organist of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Twentieth Street, near Ninth Avenue, will go to St. John's Church, Yonkers, to be organist and choir director.

Wilfred T. Van Yorx, who has been the tenor at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, has been engaged as solo tenor of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

The quartet at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has been changed. The new quartet will be Mrs. Charles Herbert Clarke, soprano; Miss Belle Newport, contralto; Charles H. Clark, tenor, and Miles R. Bracewell, bass.

James A. Metcalf, bass soloist at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, has been engaged as bass soloist at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street. John Fulton is to be the solo tenor there.

Mrs. Kate Dewey-Hanford of Rochester, N. Y., who will succeed the contralto, Miss Emilie Winant, at St. Thomas's, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, was a pupil of Errani's. She also studied with Marchesi and La Grange in Paris, and returned to Rochester, filling the contralto position in the Central Church there.

The quartet at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church is to be changed. W. C. Weeden is to be tenor and director. The other members of the quartet have not yet been decided upon.

Miss Marguerite Lemon, for many years soprano at the West Presbyterian Church, on West Forty-second Street, will be succeeded by Mrs. Shannah Corning Jones of Pittsburg, Penn. She held a prominent position in the choirs in Pittsburg, and is also well known in oratorio work in Buffalo. She is a graduate in harmony and plays the piano very well.

The choir at the Church of the Divine Paternity has disbanded. The church is to be torn down, and divine worship will be carried on in Carnegie Music Hall. The organist has been retained to play hymns for congregational singing.

At the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York Avenue, Dean and Bergen Streets, Brooklyn, Miss Price, soprano, will succeed Miss Marion Walker.

William R. Williams, formerly tenor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has been engaged to sing at St. St. Paul's, Clinton and Carroll Streets.

Frank Wright, organist of Grace Church, 201 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, has been engaged at St. John's Church, St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

For a New Church Building.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, organized on Jan. 6 of this year, and now worshipping at 2,008 Eighth Avenue, has purchased for $20,000 a plot for a church edifice at the corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, on which they expect to begin building operations soon. This congregation has met with wonderful success in the short time it has been organized, and in the growing locality in which it is located everything points to a successful work being accomplished. The Rev. Frederick H. Knubel is the pastor.

Sabbath Observance.

A number of members of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance met in the chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday at 11 A. M., in observance of a special day of prayer. Mrs. Darwin R. James, President, spoke of the encouraging signs on all sides of a more general observance of the Lord's day. Mrs. Wellington White, Field Secretary, talked of the aims of the alliance. Conspicuous among its efforts, she said, is that looking toward securing a Saturday half-holiday for workingwomen.

To be Dedicated To-morrow.

Two new stained-glass windows and a new reredos, gifts of Mrs. Richard Arnold, and a new altar, will be dedicated at St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, to-morrow morning. The Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., rector of the parish, will preach, and the Easter day music will be repeated. The offertory last Sunday, which was for the organ fund, amounted to nearly $700.

Prayers for Greek Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prayers for the success of the Christian cause in the East are being said by the churches of Summit, Madison, Chatham, and other places in New Jersey. Will not the universal Christian Church of America follow this example during this season of peril. G. K. H.

Summit, N. J., April 23, 1897.

Church News and Notes.

"Let Us Have Peace" will be the subject of Dr. Silverman's Grant memorial sermon at Temple Emanu-El this morning.

Dwight L. Moody will speak twice at Carnegie Hall to-morrow. Services will be at 8 P. M. and 3 P. M., the subject being Daniel. Mr. Sankey is expected to sing at both services.

The Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor of the Central Metropolitan (Methodist Episcopal) Church, will visit London in July next. While in that city he will preach in the City Road Chapel.

Of the Easter offertory at Grace Church of $52,000.41 the sum of $50,775.41 was appropriated to the extinction of the debt on Grace Chapel, the balance of $1,225 being given for special purposes.

The debt of the Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, which last year was $300,000, is this year reduced to $100,000. The receipts for current work last year were $730,000; this year they are $790,000.

For the first time in many weeks Prof. Felix Adler will address the members of the Society for

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A Naval Cadet—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Paintings—9:00 A. M. to 6 P. M.
BROADWAY—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—3:00.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Reading—8:00.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15. Matinée—The Tempest—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Dr. Belgraff—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Brownies—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Chic—8:15. Matinée—Liebelei.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30. Matinée—2.10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus and Menagerie—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

AN UNFIT APPOINTMENT.

A man of one idea in an office that demands a multitude of ideas is out of place. That is the disqualification of Mr. FRANK MOSS, counsel to the Parkhurst Society, in the office of Police Commissioner.

It would be an unwise executive who should appoint Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK Postmaster of New York. We mention his name because he is a conspicuous example of great zeal and energy uniformly directed to the accomplishment of a single purpose. The business men of the city may approve and support his work, but they would vehemently disapprove his appointment to the Postmastership. Objectionable matter would be rigidly excluded from the mails, we may be sure, but the ferreting out and the exclusion of unlawful matter does not constitute the whole duty of a Postmaster. There would be a general apprehension that Mr. COMSTOCK'S antecedent habit of mind would impel him to devote so much attention to that minor branch of his duty that the great business of the office would become choked up and deranged to the infinite loss and confusion of the public.

Nor would it be wise to put an ardent bibliomaniac at the head of a great popular library, with power to direct the purchases and the administration. The tall copies and rare editions that constituted his chief joy would represent but an infinitesimal share of the public value of the collection.

Who would think of appointing a zealous prohibitionist as Commissioner of Excise? A law regulating the liquor traffic would be an abomination in his eyes. He would at all times be conscientiously moved to exercise his discretionary powers in such wise as to suppress or diminish the sale of liquor, and applicants lawfully entitled to a license would be denied by the score. Some defenders of the Moss appointment would declare the withholding of licenses to be in the interest of good morals? To be sure, but what about the law? Even moralists must take account of that.

To the sober business men of this city who have such a tremendous stake in the protection of life, property, and public order, the efficiency of the Police Department is a matter of highest moment. They care very little or nothing for the politics of the Commissioners or for their quarrels, except as these indicate that men are in the board who ought not to be there. But they know that the discipline and efficiency of the force depend in a large measure upon the character and competence of its Commissioners. They know that, together with executive capacity and much backbone, mental breadth is an important qualification for the office. It is a pretty big office, and it calls for a pretty big man.

In this city of great opportunities, Mr. FRANK MOSS has devoted himself, so far as the public knows him, to the business of extirpating the social vice, and, as incident to that, police corruption. Even the successful pursuit of these vocations would create no presumption that he was good material for the Police Board; and the manner in which he has pursued them gives no assurance that either his conception of the duties of his new office or his ability to perform them are of a nature to enable him to satisfy the public requirement.

The danger is that in applying his limited and somewhat cranky mind to the serious problems of his office Mr. MOSS will make a mess of it.

THE FETTERS ON BUSINESS.

The Appellate Court of the Second Division has just decided a case which shows very clearly how the sweeping Lexow bills would work if they became law.

A manufacturer, having sold out his business to another, agreed not to pursue the business during a term of ten years within a radius of 450 miles from New York. For this he received a substantial consideration satisfactory to himself. The Appellate Court decides that he must live up to his agreement, and that the purchaser has a right to an injunction to prevent him from violating it. No sane business man, with brains enough to run a retail pie shop, will deny that the bargain was a perfectly fair one, in which the interests of both parties were served, which both were bound in honor to carry out, and which the law should—as it now does—enforce on both.

But if the Legislative conspiracy in restraint of trade can be successful, how would these two traders stand? In the first place the Attorney General, if he got wind of their intention to make such a bargain, could go before a Justice of the Supreme Court and get an order in blank—which the Justice could not refuse—compelling the parties to come to Albany, and requiring them to produce "all books, papers, and documents" in their possession. He could then examine them before a referee, who could "adjourn such examination from time to time, and witnesses must attend accordingly," though the prosecution should drag on for months. And if they failed to comply, they could be punished for "contempt."

Then, if the Attorney General could prove that either or both of the parties had made or attempted to make, the bargain above described, or had done any act in pursuance thereof, the guilty wretch would be liable to a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

This is no exaggeration or perversion of the effect of these outrageous bills. It is the perfectly plain and logical application of the language of the bills to a case which has just been decided in the courts. The actual decision is sound in law, just, and for the welfare of society. The proposed laws are against public policy and a wrong to individuals, and the motives of their authors are wicked and despicable.

A PRAYER TO BE ANSWERED.

Petitions are pouring in on Congress from all parts of the country asking for a Currency Commission to be appointed by the President. They come from Maine and Kansas, from Massachusetts and Minnesota, from New York and Georgia, from Illinois and Virginia. They are presented by individuals of all callings, business men, bankers, professional men, and by numerous organizations, Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and bodies intimately acquainted with the situation of business and the needs of every section of the country. Here is the form of these petitions:

"To Our Representatives in Congress:

"Your undersigned constituents and fellow-citizens respectfully and earnestly present to you the necessity of reform in our National currency and banking legislation, and our belief that such reform must be in well-digested and deliberate legislation, which may be best provided for by authorizing the President to appoint a commission as proposed by the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. Therefore we have the honor to request that you favor the granting of such authority to the President during the present extra session."

"Well-digested and deliberate legislation." What a blessed novelty it would be for the people of the United States if only they could have that on this subject! There has not been a solitary instance of it in over twenty years. The act for the resumption of specie payments in 1875 was the last. That provided for the payment of the Government notes called greenbacks; for their destruction when redeemed down to a fixed maximum amount and for their replacement by bank currency partly, at least, responsive to the needs of business. Since then we have had (1) the compulsory reissue of redeemed notes, (2) the Allison-Bland silver coinage law, (3) the Sherman silver purchase act. Finally we got the repeal of that law, but complicated with obscure provisions and utterly lacking in any provision for either retiring or redeeming the half billion of legal-tender paper which had been issued. Every sound principle of the resumption act has been violated; not a blunder has been corrected until panic and disaster compelled, and then only imperfectly.

No duty is plainer or more imperative for Congress than to authorize a commission.

AN INDUSTRY TO BE DISCOURAGED.

Mr. LANHAM of Texas has a good scheme. He proposes "to reduce the expenditures of the Government, to decrease Federal salaries, and to discourage the office-seeking industry," by reducing all salaries one-third.

This is far too sweeping. Practically all officers of the United States who get $2,500 or over are underpaid. They do not get what they could earn, if they are competent for their present places, in private life. And it is the rule in the entire service that when an able man passes the line we have indicated in his promotion, he is likely to leave the service. But neither the number nor the gross cost of these is very great. Their salaries could be doubled for what it costs to deepen a few creeks or put up a half dozen useless buildings.

On the other hand the salaries of the subordinate places, such as require little or no independent judgment, are very high relative to what the incumbents could get in private life. Men such as are paid from $900 to $1,400 in the Government service are to be found in droves in all our large cities doing the same kind of work just as well, and a great deal more of it each day, for from one-half to two-thirds of what the Government pays. And it is this extravagant pay for ordinary service that makes the places so attractive to the office seekers. The loss to the country is not so great under the merit system, for better work is obtained, and a smaller force required, but there is still waste, and the pressure of the office seekers is a constant danger to the merit system itself. If Mr. LANHAM could secure the reduction by one-third of all the smaller salaries and the doubling of the larger, he would do a great service to the country.

But the saving in money would not be so important as some people imagine. We cannot say exactly what the expenditure for salaries is, but it is no very large share of the total. For instance, last year out of the $352,000,000 spent, $35,000,000 went for interest, $140,000,000 for pensions, $12,000,000 for Indians, and $77,000,000 for the army and navy. This is $264,000,000, or 75 per cent., in which salaries of employés count for very little. The worst leak is in the pension list, and no serious economy could possibly disregard that. Next to that is the expenditure for rivers and harbors and public buildings. The value of a thorough reform in the salary list would be chiefly moral, and the moral value in "discouraging the office-seeking industry" would be very great.

SHALL THESE THINGS BE HID?

We have it on Republican authority that for the year ending Sept. 30, 1896, it cost the State for the care of the public buildings at Albany $353,204.37, while the annual cost to the United States Government for the maintenance of public buildings at Washington is about $200,000. It is said that $186,912.31 was for services of employés of Superintendent EASTON.

The records show that last September, when things were rather quiet about the State Capitol, there were 261 names on the Superintendent's pay roll. That was about the beginning of Boss BARNES'S local campaign at Albany, and there are not nearly as many now, while the Legislature and the Court of Appeals are in session. The Governor is said to have insisted upon the dropping of more than 100 names, when he came into office proclaiming a policy of economy.

More than $75,000 was spent for "supplies," not enumerated, nearly $30,000 on "elevators," and a good deal on general "repairs." It cost over $43,000 for light, and none of it is cast upon the Superintendent's accounts. There are other items that smell of extravagance, with a strong suggestion of corruption.

Why did it take six weeks to get a resolution through the Senate for an inquiry into Superintendent EASTON'S accounts and expenditures? Why was the bringing in of such a resolution resisted, and when an investigation was finally ordered, why was Senator PAVEY, who almost alone had insisted upon having it, left off the committee? Why was KOEHLER of the Finance Committee, that had held the resolution for six weeks, the only Democrat to be put upon the Special Investigating Committee? Why did two Republican Senators decline to serve? Are we really going to have any real investigation or is there to be an "act of oblivion" attempted? Really, there is need of light, and nobody will object to it who is not desirous of covering up evil deeds.

WATCHDOGS OF THE TREASURY.

Judge HOLMAN has been comparatively little in the public view of late years. He was not a member of the last House, in which his party had the majority, and in the last two Republican Congresses he found that his type of statesmanship was antiquated and disesteemed. The demand for economy did not commend itself any more to the Congress which passed the McKinley bill than to the Congress which is now ostensibly trying to make both ends meet, not by cutting down expense, but increasing revenue. The most profuse and profligate of all the items of the National budget seems to have been explicitly approved by the President when he calls not for honest or discriminating but for "liberal" pensions. It is this enormous drain which Mr. DINGLEY and his associates have been undertaking to make good by a tariff which shall at the same time increase revenue and diminish imports.

In a Congress of this temper, Judge HOLMAN must have found himself sadly and strangely misplaced. In Congresses in which the homespun public virtues which he illustrated were not regarded as matters for derision, he bore a very conspicuous and upon the whole a very honorable part. As Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations he saved Congress from a great many extravagances, against which there seems now to be nobody to utter so much as a protest, not that he was ever entitled to the praise of a constructive statesman, nor even of a very discriminating economist. In fact, he did not sufficiently discriminate among the objects of the public expenditure. He was not keenly enough aware that, as BURKE said, "parsimony is not economy," and may not always be even a part of economy. He had a summary Procrustean way of dealing with subjects not adequately to be dealt with in that way, and an arbitrary way of fixing the limit of appropriations, which was less troublesome than acquainting himself with the merits of individual cases, but which sometimes defeated its own ends. Those who were aware that certain work could not be done for the sum to which he insisted upon limiting it simply took what they could get as an installment and waited for a more propitious season. To Judge HOLMAN'S methods may largely be attributed the practice which has grown up, especially in the matter of public buildings, of a systematic underestimate of the cost of the work in the first instance, and a return to Congress for a supplementary appropriation when the money was exhausted and the building still incomplete. It was he who arbitrarily limited the cost of the Library of Congress to four millions. The limit was not founded upon any consideration of the needs of the case, and Congress afterward found it necessary to expand it to about half as much more, within which the building has honestly been completed without any waste and with a dollar's worth of result for every dollar spent.

This is an unfavorable but not an unjust illustration of Judge HOLMAN'S methods. But for all that he was a very useful and valuable public servant. It is much to have a man in the House of Representatives who, having no jobs of his own, is willing to make himself disagreeable by obstructing the jobs of other people, and whose objections at least force the applicant for an appropriation to make out his case. It is not a bad title for a legislator to earn, that of an "objector." Judge EDMUNDS was earning it in the Senate while Judge HOLMAN was earning it in the House. It was not merely appropriations that Judge EDMUNDS was in the habit of obstructing, and of course we are not comparing the general equipment of the Representative from Indiana for statesmanship with that of the Senator from Vermont. But the one quality the two had in common was a quality from which the country has received great benefit. It is to be regretted that there is nobody in the Senate who has taken Judge EDMUNDS'S place, and nobody in the House who seems likely to take Judge HOLMAN'S place as "the great objector."

CHIEF JOSEPH.

Not the least picturesque figure in the Grant Day parade is likely to be that of Chief JOSEPH, the head of the remnant of the Nez Percés. Twenty years ago his name was very familiar throughout the country. He was driven into fighting the Government by what he sincerely regarded as its injustice toward his people. Those who served against him are prepared to testify that he fought it bravely and skillfully, and that before he was finally overpowered his rebellion had given the Government an amount of trouble out of all proportion to the number of those who took part in it.

When he was at last convinced of the utter futility of resistance to the power of the United States, he surrendered in good faith, and he has never, in the long interval, shown signs of a disposition to make further trouble. He has appealed, in behalf of his tribe, solely to the justice and magnanimity of the Government, and it is in the furtherance of such an appeal that he has now for the first time come East to be impressed anew with the irresistibleness of the power against which he ignorantly contended.

The American bison is scarcely more completely extinct than the savage, unspoiled by civilization, of which the chief of the Nez Percés is a very typical specimen. What he asks in behalf of his tribe seems to be moderate and reasonable, and it is to be hoped that the Interior Department may see its way to grant the application, on behalf of a people no longer at all dangerous, of the chief who was so determined and so fair a fighter, and who has so faithfully observed the pledge he gave at the time of his surrender. His participation in the Grant Day parade would be as striking a feature in the procession as in the triumphs of the Roman Empire were the Germanic or British chieftains who bore to that civilization about the same relation which Chief JOSEPH bears to our own.

THE INCENDIARY SAGES.

The retired statesmen of Europe are making things extremely unpleasant for the active statesmen, "and justly so." The British public has not yet recovered from the pleasure, nor Lord SALISBURY and Mr. BALFOUR from the indignation, with which they respectively viewed the recent manifesto of Mr. GLADSTONE on the European concert. The sage of Hawarden brought to the discomfiture of his successors all the knowledge that was to be derived from official experience. It was not possible to dismiss his criticisms as those of an amateur or a "closet philosopher," because he, in fact, was exactly as familiar with the diplomatic routine as the men with whose proceedings he was finding fault. And, on the other hand, his retirement from office gave him complete immunity from responsibility, even from the responsibility that attaches to an individual member of the House of Commons. He evidently enjoys the position of sagehood as much as the Conservatives still in harness fail to enjoy it, and possibly in some degree for that reason.

There is another sage who is making himself in like manner offensive to the rulers at the other end of Europe. CRISPI is not so old as GLADSTONE, but he is as definitively "out of politics," and he evidently intends equally to seize all the advantages of that position. He goes so far as to say that if there had been a single statesman at the head of the Government of any one of the powers there would now be no war in the Levant. He is not so polite as Mr. GLADSTONE, who took as much pains to except the English Government from his condemnation as was consistent with the complete freeing of his mind on the Eastern question. Of course, it is the Marquis DI RUDINI who feels himself principally aggrieved by his predecessor's unflattering remarks, and who wishes, with the Governor of the State of New York, that there were some way of stopping "intolerant clamor" and "irresponsible assault." A law for the suppression of sages would undoubtedly commend itself to the present Prime Ministers of Great Britain and of Italy. But mankind in general will rejoice at the combination, in the incendiary sages, of expert knowledge and entire freedom of speech. That the sages are right does not at all mollify their successors. But it must be owned that a "concert" which does a great deal of dirty work in the name of peace only to find that its labors have resulted in war is not a model of practical statesmanship.

"The correspondent saw numberless Greek bodies stripped of their uniforms by the Greeks, leaving only their shirts and drawers on. Most of the dead, however, were carried off by the Turks, who raised the corpses of the Greeks reverently and placed them beneath the shade of trees."—Press Dispatch from Milouna Pass.

The genial, all-around cosmopolitan liar who penned that passage is probably, not the correspondent, but the Turkish censor, who doubtless reasoned that a good word for the Turk might be useful in communities that of late have had a surfeit of Armenian horrors. Soldiers of even the most highly civilized nations would give themselves no such trouble about the enemy's dead, but to attribute to the Turk such a thing as reverence for Christian clay which in life he would have regarded as merely canine and despicable, is an effort of Moslem imagery worthy of a place in any gentleman's collection of whoppers.

A bill was introduced in the Senate at Albany yesterday authorizing Controller FITCH to ascertain what bonds of the various communities consolidated under the Greater New York charter are to fall due Jan. 1, 1898, and to sign warrants for their payment in advance of that date. It is a necessary measure if the charter is to take effect. The Governor sent in an emergency message in favor of its immediate passage, and it was passed at once. Does this mean that Gov. BLACK will sign the charter? Probably, but not necessarily. The charter having been passed within ten days of the final adjournment of the Legislature, if that occurs to-day, the Governor can take his time in acting upon it. He has thirty days after the close of the session. If he was uncertain about his action, he would want all the supplementary measures necessary to the proper working of the charter to be passed and sent to him, so that if he finally approved the charter itself, these could go with it. If not, they would lapse with it. So we do not regard his action with reference to this particular bill as conclusive, though it does not seem likely that he would be in doubt upon such a subject after all that has happened, or that if he was opposed to the Greater New York charter, he would have kept it to himself all this time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In Sweden, where the telephone system is owned and operated by the Government, the cost to each subscriber is $10 a year. This includes the installation of the instruments, and there is no extra charge for communication between any cities to which the wires extend. In other countries where the telephone is also under public control, the cost of service is as follows: Switzerland, $24 the first year, $20 the second, and $16 thereafter; New Zealand, $24; England, $35.70, and Germany, $36. These are prices likely to produce a feeling of bewilderment in the minds of Americans, for we have always been informed, and have come to believe, that the telephone was a thing unlike anything else in the world, in that while it might be cheap if only a few people used it, the expense for plant and labor increased in arithmetical—or is it geometrical?—ratio to the number of users.

—There is no sign of a decrease in the hostility of Chicago against the bills extending for fifty years the franchises under which the Yerkes syndicate supplies the city with such surface transportation as that aggregation of philanthropists deems it to be expedient for the people living there to have. The feature of these Humphrey bills, as they are called, to which most vehement opposition is expressed, is that, if passed, they will enable the present companies to charge five-cent fares for half a century, no matter what inventions may be made toward the securing of cheaper motive power. One of the Chicago papers calls attention to the fact that less than fifty years ago it cost 6¼ cents to cross the Chicago River in a scow, and it suggests consideration of the trouble these ancient ferrymen, or their heirs, would have been causing now if they had been able to secure a fifty-year monopoly of the rights they then enjoyed. "The legislators of Illinois," continues this student of economic and other history, "cannot afford to place such an embargo on progress as is contemplated by the voracious stockholders in the street-railway corporations. Revolutions are caused by just such rapacity. The stamp and tea tax cost Great Britain her American colonies, but they were inconsequential compared with the demands of this legislation."

—Almost instinctive as it is to find fault with every demonstration England makes of her insatiable hunger for new territory and her firm intention to gobble up any lands that are not inconveniently well guarded, the judicious person also takes into account the conditions that usually prevail in those outlying regions before she acquires them, and the reforms of various sorts which she always succeeds in persuading the natives who survive her arguments to carry out. Recently the great grabber turned her attention to Benin, a little district on the west coast of Africa not far from the mouth of the Niger. It is a fertile, densely populated bit of ground, where the negroes, uncontaminated by civilization, lived after their own fashion, under a ruler of their own choosing—or enduring—and asked only to be let alone. The English soldiers went to Benin, killed a lot of naked savages, brought the King's reign to an abrupt termination, and forced new laws and customs on his disconsolate subjects. That is one way of looking at the case. Another is suggested by a letter sent home by a sailor who took part in the expedition. He describes, with more vivacity than elegance, the horrible spectacles that the capital of Benin presented on the day when the invaders captured it. They were, he says, "the worst sights that have ever been seen since the world has been a world." This is obviously a mere guess on the sailor's part, but the details he gives show that perhaps he was right: "Human sacrifices—crucifixions—were hanging on trees all over the place. I saw women that had been cut to pieces, many skeletons, and thirty-seven human heads under one tree. There were pits full of bodies, and in the King's palace were two slaves with irons that had been welded red hot on their feet, ready for crucifixion next morning. I would not see the same sights again for all the medals in the world." It may be asserted with confidence that neither he nor anybody else will ever be troubled by such horrors in Benin again.

PERSONAL.

—American merchantmen are lamentably scarce in the Mediterranean nowadays, but the owners of yachts are doing their best to prevent the Stars and Stripes from passing quite out of memory in those waters. The writer of a letter just received here says that when in Venice toward the end of last month, he saw our flag flying from three magnificent steam yachts that were anchored off the Piazza San Marco at the same time. They were the Varuna, owned by ANTHONY HIGGINS; ANTHONY J. DREXEL'S Margarita, and the May, which belongs to Mrs. SARAH DREXEL FELL. They are all floating palaces, well calculated to excite the awe and admiration of foreigners, and to fill with pride such chance observers from the United States as didn't take the trouble to recall that every one of these bearers of his country's banner was built on the Clyde. The Varuna was on her way to Marseilles, where she arrived on the 28th, after circling the inland sea in less than a month, and calling at Villefranche-sur-Mer, Monaco, Malta, Alexandria, several towns in Crete, Zante, and Paxo, and the Austrian naval station at Pola. Among Mr. HIGGINS'S guests were Major GLENTWORTH of the Austrian Army, CHARLES LE GOY of New York, and Mr. WOOD of Morristown, N. J. The cruise, as can well be imagined, was an enjoyable one, for the Varuna's passengers were able to get a close view of war as it is understood in Crete, and participated in many impressive social functions at the more peaceful ports in which they anchored.

—Most of the valuable scientific collections made by the late Prof. EDWARD COPE will go to one or another of the schools connected with the University of Pennsylvania, but the American Museum of Natural History in this city is to receive one set of the duplicates which he secured while making his collection of fresh-water mollusks. The first set of these duplicates he left to the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, and the collection itself to the School of Biology of the University of Pennsylvania. The School of Biology also gets such of the professor's scientific books as it wants, and his osteological specimens. Among the gifts to the university itself are a large collection of minerals. The paleontological specimens which Prof. COPE had collected, and estimated by him to have cost $50,000, are to be sold for the benefit of the estate. They are divided into three parts: first, the North American collection; second, the South American, or Pampian, collection, purchased of the Buenos Ayrian exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and small collections from the West Indies and Mexico; third, the European collection, chiefly from the Miocene of Allier, France. In regard to the gift of about $40,000 to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Prof. COPE'S will directs that it be used as an endowment for a Professorship or Curatorship of Vertebrate Paleontology, on condition that the professor shall be an original investigator of merit, who shall be elected by the Council of the Academy, and shall have the approval of the United States National Academy of Natural Sciences.

—Ex-Mayor TAYLOR of Chicopee, Mass., kept a diary for fifty-four consecutive years. This is in itself a remarkable achievement, and still more remarkable is it that a man of such abnormally developed perseverance should also have been endowed with the power of graphic description. Such seems to have been the case, however, for though the diary is written in a style amusingly colloquial, some passages in it are of decided interest. For instance, there was a great political rally near Chicopee in 1844, and Mr. TAYLOR, in setting down his opinions of the great men who took part in the exercises, draws some impressionist pictures of much vigor. He says that "R. CHOATE, a very nervous and exciting speaker, allowed to be the smartest in the State, tore his coat by the violence of his gestures." No light, unfortunately, is cast on the question which naturally arises as to who it was that allowed Mr. CHOATE to be smart. That, though, is probably a problem in New English, as distinguished from ordinary English, rather than one in history. "Glorious DANIEL WEBSTER," the diarist records, "wore dove-colored kid gloves, a tight-buttoned coat, a buff vest, black pants, black stockings, and low shoes." He must indeed have presented a charming spectacle, standing thus arrayed before the assembled Chicopeans. Of HORACE GREELEY, who also spoke at the meeting, it is only said that "he is white haired and green looking, but a smart man." GREELEY was only thirty-three years old in 1844, so the first epithet refers only to the extreme natural lightness of his locks, and may explain in part the apparent paradox of the second adjective. It is worth noting, as indicative of the slow diffusion of news in days not very distant, that the death of Gen. JACKSON was not known in Chicopee, this diary shows, until nine days after its occurrence.

Turn on the Light!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After your editorial comments on the scandalous extravagance of Superintendent Easton of the Albany Capitol, you ask if there is an effort to whitewash him, and you add, "Can these things be hid?"

To those who have heard and read the facts in the case, it would seem as if "these things" could not be hid if the press did its duty and exposed them as THE TIMES did the iniquities of Tweed. An expert accountant in one day could get at the bottom of "these things" if the State Controller would put the bills of the department in evidence.

"These things" were done by a Republican. Had they been done by a Democrat the Republican press would be howling from one end of the State to the other. I have been amazed at the quiet of the Democratic press, but am told that the reason is that some Democrats have had a part of the fat in the Republican fry.

But what do the people think of the Republican Governor, the Republican Lieutenant Governor, and the Republican Legislature that stand by and seek to cover up this stench while they are holding their noses? AN INDEPENDENT.

New York, April 23, 1897.

A Point of Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there should be no points of danger in the line of march on the 27th goes without saying. That there is one is self-manifest. The grand stand at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street covers the sidewalk. At this point the crowd will probably be greater than at any other, as a majority of sightseers come up One Hundred and Twenty-second Street from the cars on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and from the Boulevard, and it is the point of interest. This press of people, together with the converging crowd from Riverside Drive, will be compelled to stop, or use the driveway, which certainly cannot be permitted. The consequent crush and danger are manifest, and will be more than the police can prevent, unless that stand is moved back to the stoop line.

RIVERSIDE.

New York, April 22, 1897.

Inspect the Stands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to suggest as a precaution against the possibility of accident through inadequate strength of construction of the stands to be erected along the route of the coming pageant that these be rigidly inspected beforehand by the Inspectors of Buildings, so that the lives and limbs of the thousands of spectators occupying these stands may be insured. Accidents through flimsy or careless building of these temporary structures are quite apt to occur.

In closing, I cannot enough express my thanks to you for the superb book and art supplement you print every week.

As for the general make-up of THE TIMES, its teeming amount of news, carefully winnowed from all indecency, inaccuracy, and sensationalism, its unequaled financial pages, its exceptionally attractive typography, its high tone, its unpartisanship, all combine to render the paper indispensable to the family and the counting room.

HENRY Q. MACK.

Dome-Farm-on-Hudson, Catskill Station, Columbia County, N. Y., April 20, 1897.

MR. FRANKO'S CONCERT.

Rafael Joseffy and Charles Gregorowitsch the Soloists.

Mr. Nahan Franko, being about to depart for foreign shores to exhibit himself to the admiring multitudes which there await his coming, gave a farewell concert last night in Carnegie Hall. His undertaking was an ambitious one, embracing orchestral numbers and solo performances by himself, Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, and Rafael Joseffy, the eminent pianist. From the highways and byways of the town there came a large gathering, which did not have any alarming spasms of enthusiasm until Mr. Joseffy played, when it stood quite beside itself with joy.

Mr. Franko conducted an "occasional" orchestra in performances of a choral and fugue by Bach, an overture called "A Dream on the Volga," by Arensky; two Hungarian dances, by Brahms, and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture. Mr. Arensky's overture was, indeed, a troubled dream, such as are now prevalent in the Volga country, but it was well played. Mr. Gregorowitsch was heard in Joachim's variations in E minor, which he played with splendid fire and dash, and generally with excellent technics. Mr. Joseffy's performance of Liszt's A major concerto, which he played last night, is familiar to local music lovers, and it is only necessary to say that last night it aroused unbridled enthusiasm. It is a pity, however, that so fine an artist should waste so much of his sweetness on the desert airs of Liszt.

Mr. Franko and Mr. Gregorowitsch, together played a composition of Sarasate for two violins. After both the other solo performances there were demands for encores, with which the artists complied.

Complete as a Newspaper.

From The Watertown Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the newspapers of the great city whose success shows that the methods of "new journalism" are not necessary. Its motto is, "All the news that is fit to print," and it lives up to it. It is one of the brightest and most newsy publications printed, and yet there is never a line in it pandering to a vitiated taste for sensationalism. It is complete as a newspaper, clean typographically as well as in contents. In all its long and honorable existence it was never so excellent as now.

NUGGETS.

Everybody Will Help.

If a tax is placed on hides, we shall all have to foot the bills.—Boston Herald.

The Unsuitable Suit.

This is the kind of weather that makes a Spring suit feel as if it didn't suit Spring.—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

A Greek American.

An Atlanta Greek said yesterday: "If I go Greece, I fight for Greece; if Greece fight America, I fight Greece! I citizen here; I run fruit stand and 'lect President!"—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Mysterious System.

What some people do not know about the levee system would overflow the river banks at any season of the year if it could be lumped together and dropped into the water.—New Orleans Picayune.

Woman and the Law.

Forty-seven women graduated in the law course at the University of the City of New York last week. Considering the fact that women have been "laying down the law" for so long, it is not surprising that a few of them are taking it up.—Minneapolis Journal.

Pleased to See Him.

"Why are you so hungry, Tommy? You took your luncheon to school, didn't you?"

"Yessum. But I met a poor hungry tramp, and I gave it to him."

"You did? And was he pleased?"

"Yessum. He said he hoped he'd have the pleasure of meeting me again."—Harper's Bazar.

Thrift Here and There.

"There's one thing to be said of us," remarked the native of England; "we certainly do not worship the 'almighty dollar' as some Americans do."

"No"; replied the young man whose family is going to the jubilee; "not until it has been changed into shillings and pence."—Washington Star.

WARMIN' UP.

Somewheres I've heered how poets overwork theirselves on—"Spring";
An' folkes up an' laugh an' say it's a played aout sort o' thing:
But I'm laughin' back; fer wen a feller's frisky es a colt,
Coz th' scroocliatin' rheumatiz has slipped its Winter holt.
W'en life's April-time seems nearer—with th' little chaps at play—
Too cluss t' Spring t' take er in, 'cept in a gin'ral way—
W'en he's seein' more in focus; w'n his heart is like a lyre,
Wot's more tenderer respondin' t' th' jist come feathered choir.
W'y, he's perkin' up, an' feelin' like he still was in his prime;
Like a ol' oak tree a-rousin' from his sleep, in leafin'-time.
My blood warms up an' circulates same 'z in th' ol' oak tree—
Fer her that kissed him wide-awake, has give a kiss t' me.
Th' orchard's dressed in pink an' white; an' seems 's if the grass
Whispered "H-i-s-t!" 's if it listened t' th' Springtime sperit pass,
As she wakes 'er sleepin' children, cradled in th' flower-seeds;
From the violets clean down t' wot th' younkers reckon weeds.
Th' "sunnies" mus' be runnin'; guess I'll rout that jolly scamp
Wot I calls my "Third Edition," an' wot allys calls me "Gramp."
I hear him whistlin' t' th' birds. Hi! Johnny, git yer pole;
We'll go, an see wot luck they be, long side th' sunfish hole:
Fer my heart is kind o' playin' tunes, set to an ol'-time joy;
Coz April's sun shines into it, 's if I was a boy.

BENJAMIN LANDER.

PEACE FOR THE TRANSVAAL

Moderation Is Urged by Leaders in the Cape Colony Parliamentary Debate.

REFORMS WHICH ARE NEEDED

The Visit of British Warships to Delagoa Bay Was to Frustrate the Intrigues of Germany and Portugal.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—In the Cape Parliament the debate on the so-called "peace motion," adjourned on April 16, was resumed to-day. The motion referred to urged the adoption of a policy of moderation and conciliation in the settlement of differences in the interpretation of treaties and conventions. An amendment was introduced to the effect that the ends desired would be best attained by a strict observance of the London convention and by the redress of the genuine grievances of the Uitlanders.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, to-day said the way for the Transvaal Republic to subdue the excitement was to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders. He did not believe there would be war, because he could not see how it was going to arise, though, he explained, the building of forts and the importing of ammunition and guns was no way to secure peace.

Continuing, the Premier asserted that the last thing the Imperial Government desired was war, and, he added, if war occurred it would be the fault of the Transvaal. Great Britain was determined to maintain the London convention and her position as the paramount power in Africa. The Transvaal autonomy, he asserted, was not worth a year's purchase without the protection of Great Britain.

Mr. Sauer condemned the attitude of the Premier and suggested arbitration, adding that if Great Britain used force it would mean a civil war.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the former Attorney General of Cape Colony, said he did not agree with the martial utterance of the Premier. Mr. Schreiner remarked that the situation was full of ominous clouds, and he expressed the hope that the lightning would not strike.

It is reported here on reliable authority that in 1895 Portugal entertained proposals for the commercial cession of Delagoa Bay to an Anglo-Portuguese syndicate, with the Duke of Oporto as Chairman, for a consideration of £10,000,000.

LONDON, April 23.—It is claimed that the visit of a squadron of eight British warships to Delagoa Bay was intended to frustrate the intrigues of Germany, Portugal, and the Transvaal to change the status quo to the disadvantage of Great Britain.

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent says that the Government of the Transvaal has decided to build two more forts at Pretoria.

THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD DEAD.

She Was the Daughter of George West, Fifth Earl of De la Warr.

LONDON, April 23.—The Dowager Duchess of Bedford is dead.

The Dowager Duchess of Bedford was the daughter of George West, fifth Earl of De la Warr, and of Lady Elizabeth Sackville. Her malden name was Elizabeth Sackville-West. She was born in Buckhurst in 1818 and married in 1844.

ACCIARITO IS INSANE.

Physicians Who Have Examined the Would-Be Assassin So Declare.

ROME, April 23.—The physicians who have been examining Pietro Acciarito, the iron worker of Artegna, Province of Udine, who tried to stab King Humbert yesterday with a dagger while his Majesty was on his way to the races, pronounce the man to be insane.

Two workmen, comrades of Acciarito, have been taken into custody. Their arrest, however, is only a matter of precaution and to complete the inquiry being made into the attempt on the life of King Humbert. It is not believed that a conspiracy existed, and it is generally accepted that Acciarito is insane.

The members of the Royal family attended a Te Deum to-day at the Cathedral of St. Mark's. The Patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Sarto, officiated at the Te Deum. Their Majesties received a tremendous ovation on leaving the church. Loyal manifestations are reported throughout the country.

A British Ship in Flames.

LONDON, April 23.—The British ship Rahane, Capt. Collins, which arrived here on March 15 from San Francisco, and has been loading for New York at the Southwest India docks, was on fire to-day. The flames came from the hold and saloon, and the whole after part of the vessel was in a blaze for some time. Considerable damage resulted.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LIMA, April 23.—The Chanchamayo colonists, alarmed by the threat of attack by 1,500 Indians, have asked for the protection of the Government. The Italian colony has cabled to King Humbert congratulations on his escape from assassination.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, April 23.—The steamer Mariposa, Capt. Hayward, from San Francisco on April 3, which arrived here yesterday, had on board Frank Butler, who is charged with having committed several murders in Australia. Butler persists in denying his guilt.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 23.—The American Line steamer St. Paul will take among her passengers to-morrow Postmaster General Swendsen of Norway and Postmaster General Hyerdahl of Sweden, who are delegates to the International Postal Congress at Washington.

PARIS, April 23.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. James B. Eustis, has forwarded to M. Hanotaux the invitations of the Philadelphia municipality and the Society of the Cincinnati, requesting President Faure to attend the inauguration of the Washington Statue. Mr. Horner, a delegate of the society, brought the invitations to Paris.

CONTRACT WHEAT WAS STRONG.

Trading Quiet, but with Occasional Lapses into Activity.

Contract wheat was strong on the Produce Exchange yesterday, but the trading was quiet except when cables or Chicago quotations prompted spasmodic activity.

Opening at 80⅞c, ⅞c higher than the closing quotation of Thursday, the May future went to 81⅛c, sold to 80c, and closed at 81⅛c. July wheat, which closed on Thursday at 78¼c, opened at 79c, went to 80½c, sold at 78⅛c, and closed at 80c, a gain on Thursday of 1¾c.

Corn and Oats—May and July closed higher and firm, the advance on Thursday being ¼ to ⅜c.

Bullock's Death at Quarantine.

E. O. Bullock, the shoe manufacturer of Haverhill, Mass., reached Quarantine yesterday, and took charge of the body of his son Otis, who died on Thursday, after the arrival of the steamship Finance from Colon, on which he was a passenger. Health Officer Doty announced yesterday that young Bullock died of yellow fever, as at first believed. He permitted the removal of the body in a hermetically sealed metallic casket.

Died While Burning Fallow.

CORNING, N. Y., April 23.—Jesse Bassage, aged seventy, met a horrible death at Pine Hill, six miles northwest of this city, last night. He was burning fallow on a farm, and was left to see that the fire did not spread to the forest. When he did not return last night a search was instituted. To-day his body was found, burned to a crisp. He had been overcome while making a frantic effort to break through the fiery cordon which surrounded him.

CHIEF JOSEPH SIGHTSEEING.

Visits the Mayor, and Accepts a Commission to Act as Aide on Gen. Dodge's Staff.

Chief Joseph, accompanied by Sub-Chief Olocut, an interpreter, and Major Burke, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. They were ushered into the reception room, where, after shaking hands, the Mayor invited them to sit down. Several seconds of silence followed, and Mayor Strong asked Chief Joseph how he was. The Indian Chief replied, through his interpreter, that he was well and hoped that the Chief of the big village of New York was well, too. After another pause Chief Joseph and his suite withdrew. The Chief told Major Burke that he was very glad to have seen the Chief of the big village.

The party walked down Broadway, and Major Burke pointed out some of the tallest buildings. Chief Joseph expressed wonder at the white man's skill in piling up stones and brick and mortar.

The next visit was to Gen. Dodge at the headquarters of the Grant Memorial Committee. Gen. Dodge asked if he would like to act as one of his aides in the Grant memorial parade, and the Chief replied he would feel honored. Thereupon Gen. Dodge formally appointed him as an aide and made out his commission, with seal and ribbons attached. Chief Joseph accepted the document with proud gravity and said he would treasure it until his death and leave it to his children. He will parade in the full uniform of an Indian Chief.

In the evening the Indian visitors went to the circus, and to-day Major Burke will take Chief Joseph to the Weather Bureau and will show him the man who can tell him which way the wind is blowing on his reservation.

THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

Over 3,000 Applications in March—Receipts and Disbursements.

A report of the work of the United Hebrew Charities during the month of March has been made public. The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 3,326, representing about 11,086 individuals. Relief was refused for sufficient cause in 590 cases.

Transportation was provided to seventy-three persons to different parts of this country and Europe.

Clothes, shoes, and articles of furniture were furnished to about 1,000 applicants. Physicians attached to the institution attended 319 cases. In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 950 applications. Work was found for 589. In the Industrial School there was an average attendance of 254 girls, and 580 garments were manufactured.

The cash receipts for the month were $4,322.98, and the disbursements were $11,736.86.

DAMROSCH HIRES MME. RUSSELL

The Opera Singer Talks of Her Engagement and the Tour.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 23.—Mme. Ella Russell will likely be a member of the Damrosch Grand Opera Company next season. Mme. Russell said last evening:

"Mr. Damrosch wants me for his company next season, and I have all but signed the contract. The engagement offered is for dramatic soprano rôles in 'The Ring of the Niebelungen,' and in French and Italian operas.

"Mr. Damrosch's tour is, I believe, to be much more extended than the one just concluded, and would reach as far as San Francisco. I sang for him four times in New York, and that led to the offer of an engagement, which pleases me more than if it had been secured in any other way."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Grace Henderson will act leading rôles with the Frawley stock company this Summer.

The five hundredth performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" will be given at the Broadway Theatre May 5, when souvenirs will be distributed.

Gov. Lowndes and staff of Maryland will attend the performance of "Miss Manhattan" at Wallack's Theatre to-night, and Gov. Black and staff will see the show Monday night.

John W. Hamilton and William Lykens have leased the Casino Roof Garden, which they intend to open with a spectacular extravaganza on Decoration Day, May 29. The roof garden will be redecorated and improved and otherwise made attractive.

The last of the midweek matinée performances of "Under the Red Robe" at the Empire Theatre will be given on Wednesday. Handsome souvenirs in the shape of silvered jewel boxes of the one hundred and fiftieth performance of this play were distributed last night.

Frederic De Belleville has delayed his trip to Europe in order to appear with Mrs. Fiske in the performance of "Divorçons," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre May 4, for the benefit of the Maternity Free Bed Fund of the Hahnemann Hospital. Mr. De Belleville will act the rôle of Des Prunelles and Mrs. Fiske will appear as Cyprienne. Others in the cast will be Max Freeman, Alfred Hickman, John Jack, Wilfrid North, W. E. Batterfield, George Trader, Marian Abbott, Harriet Sterling, and Bijou Fernandez.

All of the Broadway theatres looked very attractive last night with decorations of flags and bunting in honor of Grant Memorial Day. The entrance to Daly's Theatre is prettily festooned with bunting and flags which cover the fluted columns, and the Garrick, Fifth Avenue, Knickerbocker, and Broadway Theatres are all effectively draped with National colors. Over the entrance of nearly all the playhouses pictures of Gen. Grant are suspended, which in some instances are framed in circles of small electric lights.

The concert to be given to-morrow night at the Broadway Theatre under the management of George Floyd promises to be one of the best of the kind that have been given in New York this season. Jessie Bartlett Davis will sing "Oh, Promise Me" and her favorite, "Sweet Genevieve." Miss Davis states that the latter song procured for her every good engagement she ever had. Among others with the Chicago Choir Company, American opera company, the Mapleson Grand opera company, and her present position with the Bostonians. Miss Alice Neilson and Mr. Henry Clay Barnabee will present the burlesque scene from "Prince Ananias." These two numbers alone are sufficient to make the entertainment enjoyable.

Over 1,200 copies of the souvenir copy of Mr. Daly's prompt book were distributed last night to the theatregoers who attended the performance of "The Tempest," which was cast with Miss Ada Rehan in the rôle of Miranda and Miss Percy Haswell as Ariel. The souvenir was handsomely printed on heavy paper, and contained a very effective frontispiece portrait of Miss Rehan as Miranda. The attendance was the largest of the season, and many latecomers were disappointed to find that all the souvenirs were gone. Mr. Richard Dorney, the business manager, however, gave written orders to all who did not receive books, which will be honored on presentation at the theatre.

Easter Elections.

Results of Easter elections have been received from additional churches, the officers chosen being as follows:

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Westfield, N. J.—John B. Green and George L. Delatour, Wardens; George T. Noe, Edwin Sheild, G. Whyte Smith, H. H. Downes and Lawrence Bastable, Vestrymen.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Scarborough, N. Y.—W. M. Kingsland and H. Walter Webb, Wardens; William Martin, L. P. Henop, Benjamin Kroner, E. Minnerley, and R. Dinwiddie, Vestrymen.

THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Astoria, L. I.—James M. Carrington and William Mulligan, Wardens; Steuart Montell, Charles E. Wood, George M. Potter, Frederick L. Green, Frederick White, William Harlson, Henry I. Riker, and J. Alfred Berger, Jr., Vestrymen.

Basket Ball Championship Game.

The basket ball teams of the Eastern District (Brooklyn) Young Men's Christian Association and the Twenty-third Street Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, will meet to-night at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, to decide the championship of Greater New York. The teams have never met before, but they are said to be very evenly matched. Handsome solid silver match boxes are to be given as prizes.

REFORM CLUB'S BANQUET

More than Five Hundred Persons Invited to Meet ex-President Cleveland To-night.

A CONFERENCE ON MONDAY

National Democrats Will Take Their Cue from the Speeches and Discuss the Future Accordingly.

More than 500 persons will sit down at the dinner to be given by the Reform Club at the Waldorf to-night in honor of Mr. Cleveland. Among these there will be thirty-eight distinguished guests, including the ex-President, ex-Secretary Carlisle, W. L. Wilson, W. D. Bynum, ex-Secretary Herbert, and fifteen members of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party.

The dinner promises to be successful in every way. Mr. Terry and Mr. Sexton of the Reform Club, who have been making arrangements for the occasion, said yesterday that they had not encountered a single obstacle. All those invited to speak have accepted, and nearly all who have been invited to meet Mr. Cleveland at the dinner have signified their intention of being present.

Those who have been invited to the dinner have shown the greatest interest in the conference of National Democrats that has been arranged in connection with the banquet. It is probable that the conference will be held some time on Monday, as most of the guests at the dinner will remain over Tuesday to witness the Grant Day ceremonies. It was also deemed advisable that the conference should not be held until after the dinner, as it seems quite probable that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bynum, and others will suggest in their speeches certain lines of policy that should be fully discussed and considered.

As to the authority with which the conference will speak and act, it is said by those interested that the meeting will fairly represent the organization of the National Democracy. What it does and says will not be absolutely binding upon the party, but it will be an authoritative expression of the views of the National Committee.

Many of the prominent National Democrats, in acknowledging the receipt of invitations to the dinner and conference, gave expression to their views on the political situation and outlook in different parts of the country. John R. Palmer, the Presidential candidate of the National Democrats in the last election, said:

"The National Democracy seem to be the only sincere friend of sound money. The Republican Party still cherishes the folly of tariff taxation for protection only; it seems to be oblivious of the wonderful social and business changes, and imagines that a country like ours, which seeks the markets of the world for its products, can by tariff erect a Chinese wall which can be passed by ourselves, but will effectually exclude all other nations. We do not dread the influence of trusts as much as we do a possible continuation between the traders in silver bullion, who, without regard to consequences, would force their property on the country and monopolize its coinage, and other moneyed interests, who, even with the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, would take care of themselves. The policies of the Republican Party threaten sound money."

William L. Wilson, former leader of the Democratic House, said: "The blindness of the Republican leader in forcing such a bill as the Dingley bill of advance to what you say about the organization of the Democratic Party, on its traditional lines."

Ex-Secretary Carlisle reached the city Thursday night. Senator Caffery of Louisiana came in last night, as did also Mr. Wilson and James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency. Mr. Wilson is staying with Isidor Straus. Mr. Bynum will arrive this morning, and the other speakers will come in during the day.

It was expected that Mrs. Cleveland would be a spectator at the banquet, but Mr. Cleveland sent word yesterday that she would not be able to come.

MR. LANIER TAKES A COTTAGE.

He Rents the Hoffman Villa on Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 23.—Mr. J. F. D. Lanier of New York took a cottage here to-day for next season, renting that of Miss Susan O. Hoffman of New York, on Bellevue Avenue, near Bailey's Beach. Mrs. Lanier is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and a sister of Mrs. Moses Taylor, whose wedding was a notable event of last season here. The Laniers have not passed the Summer here for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are also expected to take a house.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The last of the Spring organ recitals will be given by William C. Carl, the well-known organist, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church.

The National Committee of the Woman's Indian Association gave an entertainment at the Waldorf yesterday for the purpose of raising funds to supply wells for the use of Indians in the Californian desert. About $100 was realized.

Mrs. William M. K. Olcott gave a reception at her residence, 58 West Eighty-fourth Street, last evening, from 4 until 7 o'clock, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry Wilbur Baldwin, who was recently married. Mrs. Olcott was assisted in receiving by Miss Thorne, Miss Barnes, Miss Doyle, and Miss Shrady.

Mrs. Nathan Clark chaperoned a large party of young people who attended the Lyceum Theatre on Friday evening to see "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle." After the play the party returned to Mrs. Clark's house, 258 West Seventy-eighth Street, where supper was served.

Mrs. T. Rorer's cooking lesson in the music hall of the Harlem Opera House yesterday was largely attended. The object lesson was on "Frying," and Mrs. Rorer prepared and cooked on a gas stove chicken croquettes, potato fritters, puff balls, and pop-overs. About fifty members of the Harlem Cooking Club occupied boxes; all wore the club colors, which are orange and black.

Mrs. Frank Northrop of 33 West Thirty-fourth Street gave a soirée musicale to Emma Heckle last evening. Mrs. Anna Burch, soprano; Tom Karl, Francis Fischer Powers, Henry Ern, 'cellist, and Charles Rietzel, violinist, rendered a musical programme. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Orton, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. William Parks, and Mr. and Mrs. G. St. John.

Frank Adams Acer, who is to be married on April 29 to Miss Estelle Tilt, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at Sherry's to-night. Covers will be laid for seventeen guests, including Elliot Danforth, James Lindsay Gordon, Edward Thomas, Charles Snow Kellogg, H. B. Milhollen, Elihu B. Frost, Lindsley D'Ivory, Benjamin Tilt, Andrew G. Dickerson, Jr., and George Trimble Davidson. Last evening the bride-elect gave a dinner at her residence, 5 East Sixty-seventh Street, for her bridesmaids, and presented them each with a wedding souvenir brooch of diamonds and pearls.

Singular Accident to Two Carriages.

Two carriages, going in opposite directions on the east drive of Central Park yesterday afternoon, ran into one another. Their wheels became locked, and before a park policeman reached the spot, the vehicles were badly damaged. Mrs. E. Winteroth, of 20 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Mrs. D. O. Chisholm, of 36 Madison Avenue, were in the carriages. They were frightened, but not injured.

Lawrence Lynch's Hip Fractured.

Lawrence Lynch, thirty years old, of 1,206 Broadway, Williamsburg, was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in that section last night, suffering from a fractured hip. He said that he had been thrown from a trolley car of the Broadway line by a conductor named Flynn, who alleged that he was intoxicated. The conductor denies the statement.

Bicyclist Broke His Arm.

Eugene Lewis, a cook, of 222 East Eighty-fifth Street, rode a bicycle against a cable car at Thirty-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, fell from his wheel, and fractured his left arm. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

A. J. GARVEY'S WILL FILED.

A Large Proportion of the Estate Bequeathed in Trust for Local Hospitals.

The will of Andrew Jeffries Garvey, the Tweed informer, who died in Southampton, England, a few weeks ago, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday for probate. The amount of the estate is not given. Mr. Garvey left no children.

To his wife, Helena B. Garvey, he leaves, in lieu of her dower, as per ante-nuptial agreement, $75,000 and a half interest in the residue of the estate.

The sum of $10,000 is left for the endowment of two beds in each of the following hospitals: St. Luke's, Presbyterian, St. Vincent's, Woman's, Mount Sinai, and the German. The beds are to be called the "Elizabeth Jeffries Garvey Beds," in memory of the testator's mother. The New York Press Club is to control the beds in the Woman's, Mount Sinai and St. Vincent's Hospitals, while the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order is to have the same right in the other three hospitals.

St. Luke's Hospital also receives $15,000 for the endowment of three more beds, two to be known as the "John Garvey Beds," in memory of his brother, and the other to be named in honor of George W. McLean. The occupants are to be named by Eureka Lodge, Masonic Order; Old Volunteer Firemen, and the Old Guard.

One-half of the residuary estate is left in trust for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, Woman's Hospital, Post-Graduate Hospital, Home for Ruptured and Cripples, St. Mary's Hospital, Skin and Cancer Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, Home for Incurables, Grand Lodge of Masons, New York Press Club, Children's Aid Society, Five Points House of Industry, Charity Organization Society, and Babies' Hospital.

The trust is to continue during the life time of Van Santford Smith and William L. Nicoll. The Union Trust Company is named as executor, and the will is witnessed by Norman Seymour and John H. de Bevoise.

Mr. Miller of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Mr. Garvey's attorneys, says that he has been informed that Mr. Garvey executed a codicil to the will just prior to his death.

DEATH OF SAMUEL COLGATE.

The Well-Known Manufacturer and Philanthropist Falls a Victim to Heart Disease.

ORANGE, N. J., April 23.—Samuel Colgate, head of the firm of Samuel Colgate & Co., one of the largest soap and perfume houses in the country, died of heart trouble at his home in this city this afternoon. The funeral will take place at the North Orange Baptist Church at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Samuel Colgate was in the seventy-sixth year of his age, having been born in New York City in 1822. His father, William Colgate, established the house of Colgate & Co., in 1806, which soon achieved great success. Samuel joined the firm when a young man, and was associated with his father, succeeding him as head of the establishment. He married Elizabeth A. Morse in 1856. She died some years ago. Six sons survive them. Mrs. Morse was a daughter of a former editor of The New York Observer.

The family has acquired vast wealth, and has been liberal in educational and charitable work. In conjunction with his brother, James B. Colgate, Samuel erected the Colgate Academy building at Hamilton, N. Y., at an expense of $60,000. He was President of the New York Baptist Education Society and of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and a member of the American Tract Society. His father was a zealous Baptist, and gave largely to the support of missionary work and church enterprises generally. He was one of the organizers of the American Bible Union.

Samuel Colgate carried on the manufacturing business with enterprise and sagacity, but at no time forgot his benevolent and religious work.

His sons are now carrying on the business of manufacturing soaps. They are Richard M., Gilbert, Sidney M., Austen, Samuel, Jr., and Russell.

He went to Orange, N. J., in 1857, and purchased a large tract of land on Centre Street, where he built a mansion for his permanent residence. He was one of the founders and main supporters of the North Orange Baptist Church. He was Superintendent of the Sunday school there for forty years.

FRANK R. HADLEY DEAD.

Officers Guarded a New Bedford Mill Man Accused of Perjury.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 23.—Frank R. Hadley, ex-Treasurer of Bennett and Columbia Mills, died a few minutes after 7 o'clock this morning. Several warrants were issued for his arrest a few days ago on charges of perjury in making false returns to the State in connection with the standing of the corporations, both of which are now in the hands of receivers. Hadley had been ill for some time. Death was caused by uraemia. Officers who were detailed at the house for guard duty were in an adjoining room, which they have occupied since their vigil commenced.

Mr. Hadley had been President of the Bennett Company, which had a capital of $700,000, and was also President of the Columbia Spinning Company, which had a capital of $500,000.

His removal from these positions by the stockholders was announced last week, and financial troubles, in which the corporations were involved to the extent of $2,500,000, came to light.

MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD.

Letter Found in a Bureau Drawer of a Wrecked Vessel.

The fishing smack Lizzie M. Smith, which came in last night, on Sunday last ran through wreckage of the barkentine Nellie Smith, which, on April 9, was run down 200 miles south of Sandy Hook by the Savannah Line steamship La Grande Duchesse. Some chairs and a bureau were taken aboard the smack.

In the bureau drawer was a tin box containing the vessel's papers, and a note written by the first mate, Joseph Asson, who was lost. It read:

"If anything should happen to me, be so kind and inform my father, T. Asson, merchant, Flessengen, Trove, Iceland."

CLEAN STREETS AND HEALTH.

Col. Waring Compares His Work with that of Tammany.

Col. George E. Waring Jr., addressed a meeting last night in the lecture hall of the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, on "The Interest Good Citizens Should Have In Clean Streets." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Good Citizenship Committee of the Christian Endeavor Society. Col. Waring compared the Tammany street-cleaning régime with the present one, and showed that there was an improvement not only in the cleanliness of the streets but in the public health. The death rate had been reduced to 19.2. Diseases of the eyes and throats had considerably decreased, as there was less putrid dust blown about than formerly.

He said a gentleman connected with a rubber shoe concern had told him that his profits had been reduced $100,000 a year through selling less rubber goods, and that this was due to the work of the Street Cleaning Department. It had been demonstrated that public work could be entirely divorced from politics. Referring to the increasing cost of the department he said that in 1896 it had only increased 3 per cent. over 1895. It was folly to say that the success of the department now was because of an increased appropriation. From 1892 to 1895 the average mileage of snow removed was 22.8; since 1895 it was 140.

$25,000 Fire on First Avenue.

Fire occurred at midnight in the four-story brick building 636-644 First Avenue. The building occupies about two-thirds of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, and an L extension running about 150 feet to the rear. It is occupied chiefly by marble workers and for factories. A stable in which were about 100 horses belonging to Pathan & Co. adjoins it. The flames burst out fiercely, and three alarms were sounded. There was much excitement in the neighboring tenements. The firehost Havemeyer played on the blaze from the rear. The fire was under control in less than an hour. The damage is estimated at $25,000.

M. BRUNETIERE ON HISTORY

The French Critic Delivers His Second Lecture on Contemporary Literature.

HE HAD A LARGE AUDIENCE

Ernest Renan, the Duc de Broglie, and Hippolyte Adolphe Taine He Considers as Truly Great Historians.

Ferdinand Brunetière, the French critic, delivered the second of his series of lectures on French contemporary literature at the Lenox Lyceum yesterday afternoon, before a large audience. His subject was "History," and as he proceeded with his theme it became evident that what he said came from a feeling of deep conviction. His gestures, at all times expressive, were even more so yesterday. His voice, which is of a naturally high key, was pitched still higher than usual as he delivered the weightier sentences of his address. At times his form was almost bent double in his effort to give proper emphasis to a point that he wished to particularly exploit. High above his head rose his hands, his eyes flashed from beneath his black-rimmed pince-nez, and his face showed his fervent enthusiasm.

In the more technical passages, or when merely reading extracts, he settled down to a position of repose, only occasionally waving a hand or pointing his index-finger to draw attention to some particular phrase. M. Brunetière is a slightly-built man, but seems possessed of an iron constitution, for at no time during the lecture did he show the slightest trace of fatigue, although he spoke continuously for over an hour.

M. Brunetiere commenced his lecture with a review of the value of history. "A long time ago," he said, "Pascal made the assertion that history will long succeed in making itself read—and justly so. People grow weary of everything else, of romance, of theology, even of those new English novels that have made their way to every corner of the globe. All the philosophy in the world is not worth an hour's trouble, for what good does it accomplish? But history, the narration of the past and the explanation of the future, will always engross the attention of every mind seeking a higher education.

Pleasure in History.

"We always go back with pleasure to stories of history, notwithstanding the fact that not all who write history are historians. Great and true historians are rarer than great poets and novelists. In the past seventy-five years there have been only five or six true historians, and of these only three or four may be called great. Their greatness lies in the fact that they are the inventors of the method in which they have told history."

M. Brunetière then enumerated those whom he considered truly great historians. "Three men," he said, "stand forth from among their contemporaries as particularly worthy of note, and they are Ernest Renan, the Duc de Broglie, and Hippolyte Adolphe Taine. Their chief works have all appeared scince 1875, and have thrown new light upon many facts heretofore unnoticed and ignored. None of their contemporaries has ever equaled them, and few have appreciated their true merits. Renan has been grossly misunderstood, though it is but too true that his last works have been utterly unworthy of him. He unfortunately made fun of himself, of his own ideals, and of the public. In short, he lost ten years of his life striving for the approbation of the crowd. That he is a great artist and bears all the marks of a splendid writer no one will deny, and especially is this the case when you place him in the domain of general knowledge and sciences, that have heretofore belonged to specialists.

Renan Enriched Literature.

"As Pascal and Bossuet brought theology to the understanding of the seventeenth century, Montesquieu and Buffon made a specialty of jurisprudence and natural history in the eighteenth century; but Renan has added to literature a new province that previously did not belong to it. Thus, in his historical works he introduced ethnology, exegesis, and philology. His 'Histoire du Christianisme' presents a perfectly simple plan, although it is for some readers difficult to carry out. In judging it we must cast aside prejudices and read it as we should the current story of any history. Renan also introduced the main lines of contemporary history. His ingenuous comparisons and unexpected similes have made the most ancient of histories take the form of something contemporaneous.

"His work ranks with Sainte Beuve's 'Port Royal' as one of the great books of the century, but it has not done as much harm to Christianity as the author himself believed. On the contrary, the book has helped to establish the truth that Christianity is the chief fact in history. No one has better proved that there is something superhuman in Christianity than Renan has in trying to prove directly the opposite."

Speaking of the Duc de Broglie, M. Brunetiere characterized him as a master of political history. "His literary works," he said, "though few of them have been published, were rewarded by a seat in the French Academy, and well did they deserve it. His 'Le Secret du Roi' and his 'Marie Theresa' and 'Friedrich der Grosse' are veritable marvels in the clearness of exposition and lucidity and beauty of the portraits. Especially praiseworthy are his depictions of the chief persons dealt with in his work, while his psychological inquisitions clearly demonstrate the undercurrent of diplomacy. Whatever faults are to be found with his creations must be attributed primarily to his inherent traits. It is but natural that a grandson of Mme. de Staël, a son and grandson of diplomats and a grand seigneur, should entertain views and opinions that do not exactly conform to the more democratic ideas of the common people. Thus hereditary qualities affect his style. Notwithstanding all this, however, his eight volumes on Louis XV., Maria Theresa, and Friedrich der Grosse are incomparable productions of the historian's art. Ritter von Arneth of Vienna and Droysen of Berlin wrote on the same subjects, but how paltry does their work seem in comparison with this master's effort."

Taine, the Leader.

To Taine, the last of the grand triumvirate, as he called it, the lecturer accorded the palm above any of his predecessors. He gave a lengthy review of the "Origines de la France Contemporaine," and called it Taine's greatest work.

"This brilliant historian," he continued, "is the best fellow in the world, and richly deserves the love and appreciation of all. His style differs widely from that of Renan, for he lays more stress on documents and less on the evidence of eye witnesses. In this he is perfectly right, for no reliance can be placed on the material evidence, and memoirs are merely designed to place one's self in a different light before the public than contemporaries are wont to present."

At the conclusion of the lecture it was announced that M. Brunetiere would deliver the last three lectures of the series on next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, instead of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, as previously advertised.

A Raines Law Boycott.

The Ballroom and Park Proprietors' Association of New York and Brooklyn, at a meeting held yesterday, resolved not to purchase products from the counties in this State whose representatives in the Senate and Assembly voted for the Raines law amendments. A plan to carry out the boycott was arranged. The association re-elected these officers: President—Michael Heumann; Vice President—A. Wynkopp, Brooklyn; Treasurer—Frederick Mayser; Secretaries—Herman Sulzer and C. L. Miller; Trustees—Max Schwarz and J. Kolle, and Louis Dietz of Brooklyn.

Boy Nearly Bled to Death.

While carrying a pitcher to fetch milk for his mother last evening little Ernst Ericsson of 219 East Thirty-fifth Street stumbled and fell. The pitcher broke and one of its fragments severed an artery in his wrist. He started to run home, calling for his mother, but sank to the ground. A physician, who declined to give his name, saw the pool of blood that formed almost immediately and hurried to help him. He bandaged the boy's arm and procured an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The child had a narrow escape from bleeding to death.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Jmes C. Reed.

Col. James C. Reed, Secretary of the Grant Monument Committee, died at 8 o'clock last night in his apartments at the Sherman Square Hotel. His death had been looked for momentarily yesterday. Col. Reed was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1838, and was the son of a prominent merchant of that city, and was descended from a Colonial family. When a young man he enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served throughout the war. He was wounded at Gettysburg, and was reported dead before Petersburg. He was promoted at various times, and finally was made Colonel. After the war he became a member of the Union League Club, and had since been affiliated with it. He was actively identified with the Republican Party, and served President Chester A. Arthur as Private Secretary. President Harrison appointed him United States Shipping Commissioner for this port, which office he held nine years. In consequence of his services in perfecting the Dingley Shipping bill in 1892, and applying the law, Col. Reed was appointed United States Commissioner to examine and report upon three sections of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Four years ago he received a life appointment as clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which position he held at the time of his death. He received high commendation from the Judges for his mastery of the details of his office. For some time Col. Reed's health had been failing, but only on the appearance of nervous prostration during the last year did the fact become apparent. On March 28 he was seized with the illness which culminated in his death. His valuable, gratuitous services, in connection with the raising of money for the Grant mausoleum, were largely responsible for his prostration. Death resulted from structural decay of the brain. Col. Reed was a member of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, the Lawyers', Colonial, Republican, and Union League Clubs. He leaves a wife and a married daughter, Mrs. S. D. Mitchell, of Pittsburg.

Richard Edwards.

Richard Edwards, eighty-one years old, died Thursday afternoon at his home, 124 East Sixty-first Street, from general collapse, due to old age. For over fifty years, before his retirement from business, he was a wholesale butcher in Grand Street. The funeral will be held at the home to-night, the Rev. W. Merle Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church officiating. The interment will be in Greenwood.

Simon Alexander Wolf.

Simon Alexander Wolf, sixty-seven years old, died Thursday night at his home, 62 West Ninety-sixth Street, after being ill for over nine months from asthma and heart trouble. He was an editorial writer on The Hebrew Journal, and was also interested in the publication of programmes. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning at the residence, Dr. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El officiating. The interment will be at Cypress Hill.

Obituary Notes.

MICHAEL SCHMIDT, a brewer, of Albany, is dead. He once held the office of Police Commissioner.

Dr. LEROY MCLEAN, a leading surgeon of Troy, N. Y., is dead. He served in the war of the rebellion.

The Rev. JOSEPH GREGAR, a Jewish rabbi, of Amsterdam, N. Y., died there Thursday night, aged sixty-five years.

JOSHUA BUZBY, ex-Assemblyman, who was at the head of the movement to introduce salt water in the hotels at Asbury Park, died there yesterday, aged eighty-three years.

JOHN GOULD PERRY, ex-State Treasurer of Rhode Island, died at East Greenwich, R. I., aged seventy-nine years. He rose from a shuttle boy in a factory to the office of State Treasurer in 1887.

Miss MARY S. NEWCOMBE, sister of Isaac B. Newcombe, the broker, of this city, died at her home in Poughkeepsie, on Thursday. She was a native of that city, and will be buried in the family plot there to-day.

WILLIAM M. WILTSHIRE, a notice of whose death in Denver, Col., was received in Jersey City yesterday, had been in bad health for some time. His father, the Rev. Daniel Wiltshire, is a Baptist missionary in the Bahama Islands. He was a member of the Jersey City Yacht Club.

The Rev. J. H. KUMMER of Lancaster, Penn., died in that city yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was a Moravian missionary to the Danish West Indies and Jamaica, and had been pastor of Moravian churches in Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE M. BAILEY, wife of Isaac H. Bailey, died of paralysis at her home, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, on Thursday, aged seventy-one years. She was a native of this city, and was married in 1884. Her husband and two children survive—Mrs. C. S. Heuntzelman, at present in Europe, and F. D. Bailey, a school teacher in this city. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning. The burial will be in Greenwood.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT died in Paris on Wednesday, at the age of fifty-six years. He was born in New York and was the son of Mrs. Nancy Manhattan Shea Wheelwright, Sr., President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and brother-in-law of J. H. Rhoades, the present President of the bank. Mr. Wheelwright was unmarried and had lived abroad for a number of years. The interment will be in Paris.

FREDERICK WOEHR died at his home, 224 East Eighteenth Street, on Thursday, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He was in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Germany, coming to this city forty years ago, and was for thirty years engaged in the manufacture of piano material. He retired from business five years

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS
OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we offer to exchange into the new 3½% 100-year Gold Bonds, bonds of the following issues:

Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1898.
Lake Shore Railway Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1899.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1900.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, due December 1, 1903.

These Bonds will be received by us on a 3½% interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, against delivery of the new 3½% Gold Bonds at the price of 102½.

Circulars giving particulars of the exchange and of the new Bonds can be obtained at our office upon application.

This offer to exchange the existing Bonds into new Bonds will remain open until June 1, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 5 per cent. on New York City property. No brokers. CORTLANDT IRVING, Counselor at Law, 59 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCT.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SONS,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28th,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
57 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. pref.
10 shs. Texas Loan Agency, Corsicana, Tex.
$4,000 Selah Valley Irrigation Co. 1st Mtg. Bonds
Atlantic Trust Co. Certif. Dep.
$6,000 Columbia & Yakima Irrigation Co. 1st Mtg. Bonds, July, 1893, coup.
200 shs. Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Geo.
100 shs. Mexican Gran Cuadra Assn.
12 shs. Winner Investment Co., Kan. City.
24 shs. Winner Real Estate Co., Kan. City.
$150 Note Edward S. Champlain, dated Mar. 26, 1890, pay 1 year.
$100 Note D. Cady Champlain, dated Sept. 9, 1889.
15 shs. Tucker & Carter Cordage Co.
15 shs. N. Y. Hemp & Flax Manf. Co., in liq.
By order of Trustee.
$2,000 Saint Anthony Park Co., 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds.
For account of whom it may concern.
106½ shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co., hypd.
$1,000 Chicago & Atchison Bridge Co., 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bond, 1915, July, 1895, coup.
100 shs. Gray Nat. Telautograph Co.
80 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
16 shs. United States Life Ins. Co.
1 Certif. N. Y. Produce Exchange.
$3,500 International Okonite Co. 6 p. c. Deb Bonds, 1910.
400 shs. American Ore Machinery Co.
10 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
25 shs. United States Mtg. & Trust Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and irregular.

The New York Stock Exchange spent five hours yesterday trading in less than 90,000 shares of stock. Not an issue on the list was traded into the extent of 10,000 shares. In no part of the market was there any movement or development of noteworthy consequence.

Covering of a few shorts in Sugar Trust lifted that stock's price fractionally, and similar transactions in some of the Granger and anthracite shares maintained firmness in those quotations.

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Liquidation in American Spirits (Whisky Trust) put the price for those shares down. The bonds of the same company fell more than the stock. A couple of days ago they were quoted at 76; yesterday they were at 70. These bonds are a first mortgage upon the property of the American Spirits Company, and pay 6 per cent. upon their par value.

The policy of the Whisky Trust in suppressing its annual meeting and its annual report deprives investors of opportunities for knowledge as to whether interest is or is not being earned upon these bonds—information which would seem really due. Good 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds are not abundant at 30 per cent. below their face value.

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Wall Street heard much news from the foreign seat of war, but gave it little heed, still disposed to treat complications abroad as inconsequential in markets for our securities so long as the complications do not involve those countries of Europe whose investors are holders of our stocks and bonds.

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Much discussion goes on in Wall Street as to whether or not there are likely soon to be exports of gold from New York. Authorities best qualified to speak are reticent. For the most part, prophecies disagree as the prophets may be upon the bull or the bear side of the stock market. Such opinions are not worth much at any time; at present they are especially valueless.

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Government bonds were steady.

There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 124⅝; $8,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112¼, and $1,000 fives, coupon, at 114⅛.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 79.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

C., B. & Q.	½	L. E. & W. pf.	¾
C. R. I. & P.	½	Manhattan	½
Illinois Steel Co.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Coal	2	Evans. & T. H. pf.	3½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Lake Shore	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. Tobacco	1	Peoria & Eastern	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½		
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lehigh V. Term. 5s.	2
Lehigh & W. B., consol. asst.	1
North. Pac. Term. 1st.	1
Northw. con. 7s.	1

Bonds Declined.

American Spirits Manufacturing 6s.	3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $83,124,024; balances, $6,458,253; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $559,885.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 5-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86½@$4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝@95½ and 95¾@95⅞, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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Yesterday produced no change in the New York money market. In the call department the inactivity which has prevailed throughout the week continued, with many loans made at the low rate of 1¼ per cent. Time money shows no prospect of a better demand, and authorities in that department are inclined to predict even lower rates than those now existing. A small quantity of commercial paper is being traded in daily, but there is little or no improvement in the conditions of that market.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¾@62⅛. No sales.

Commercial price for bar silver, 61¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48⅝@49⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 5-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,158,207
Exports in same period	1,085,156
Net imports	$73,051
Net imports, 1896	2,804,475
Net exports, 1895	15,255,635
Net exports, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports, 1893	42,128,820

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04@.05, and 500 Mount Rosa at .08.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $3,442,368, against $3,679,306 last week and $1,714,399 for the corresponding period of 1896. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,361,951, against $3,737,349 last week and $1,600,140 in the same week one year ago.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and a trifle lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul ⅛, to 73½; Louisville and Nashville ¼, to 43⅞; Reading ⅛, to 9½, and Atchison ⅛, to 10¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 50, Illinois Central at 94, Erie at 12⅜, do first preferred at 29, Pennsylvania at 54⅞, and Mexican at 20½. British consols were firm at 111⅞ for money and 112 for the account.

Bullion to the amount of £121,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Japan. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 202 and at Rome at 105.97. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 50c, and exchange on London at 25f 10½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, was 20 marks 38 pfennigs.

INVESTORS NOT NERVOUS.

Mr. Stephen Cahoone of the Stock Exchange house of Cahoone & Westcott said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in talking of the market for Government bonds:

"Just at the present time, in common with all the other departments of the investment security market, we are experiencing a little inactivity. For the moment things are dull. The demand has fallen off, but on the other hand there is no disposition upon the part of holders of Governments to liquidate. There is, however, more buying than selling, and prices hold steady at their recent high level. In short, there is just about enough demand to keep prices up.

"The Government bond market is subject at all times to periods of inactivity like that we are now having. The demand will drop off without any apparent reason, and for a while we will have virtually nothing to do. Then, without any improvement in conditions, things will pick up again and it will take hard work to supply the demand. So the present period of dullness is not at all unusual.

"The diplomatic trouble abroad is beyond doubt having some effect on the Government bond market. Of course investors are not foolish enough to imagine that war in Europe will in any way affect the credit of the United States Government, but all such disturbances are liable to influence investment sentiment. It is so with the various little adverse factors that are at present annoying the security markets—the tardiness of business improvement, the tariff discussion, the Trans-Missouri decision, and all like matters. They all have their influence upon the sentiment of investors, and consequently there results from them a falling off in the demand for securities. I think this is one of the factors in the Government bond market at present.

"As to the outlook, there is not much to say. I believe very shortly we will see the demand for Governments again large and the market active. Good investment securities are becoming scarcer every day. People are showing a disposition to take nothing but the best, and all good securities show promise of appreciating in value. At present prices Government bonds are yielding about 2.80 per cent., which is about what other gilt-edged bonds are yielding. They will naturally be among the first to feel any improvement in the market for investment securities.

"As soon as we get the foreign complications out of the way and our own domestic troubles settled I expect to see much more activity in Government bonds. Of course the various factors which influence the stock market do not have any effect upon Governments, except indirectly, as they influence sentiment. On that account the bond market is a much better index to public feeling than the stock market is. And judged by the present bond market, people are showing a waiting disposition, but at the same time they are not at all nervous about the securities they already have. They are not selling out, but only waiting for the extinction of the existing adverse influences before adding to their lines."

MUNICIPAL BONDS SCARCE.

Regarding conditions in the municipal bond market, Mr. A. B. Leach of the well-known house of Farson, Leach & Co. said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative:

"There is at present, and has been for some time, a much larger demand for good municipal securities than can be supplied. Prices for all high-grade bonds are high and investors are eager to snap up whatever is offered—and offerings are extremely light. Because of the small supply, the market is rather quiet for the moment.

"Curiously enough, even with the large demand and the expressed willingness of investors to buy good bonds, there have not been as many new issues put upon the market this year as usual. That is particularly true of the West. In fact, most of the new bonds which have come out lately have been Eastern bonds—those of New England cities and towns. In the West comparatively few issues have been floated.

"To my mind, this is due to the fact that as yet there has not been much business betterment, and that, recognizing this fact, municipal governments are not disposed to go ahead with improvements and extensions for which they have to borrow money. They are hesitating before taking on new obligations. However, if the present disposition among investors continues there will be no trouble about cities whose credit is at all good getting whatever accommodation they want when they desire to raise money on their own securities.

"Everywhere I find people confident, and particularly anxious to invest in good bonds. But those bonds must be good ones. They must be of a high grade, even though their yield is small. And the people who have such bonds are in nowise inclined to part with them. All of which shows that among investing classes, at least, there is a good feeling and a confidence in the future which certainly predicts decidedly better things for the country."

AS TO SPECULATIVE SPIRIT.

While Wall Street is afflicted with what is equivalent to midsummer dullness, speculative business on the Stock Exchanges at Boston and Philadelphia keep up to their average, except as to New York stocks traded in there.

Yesterday's business on the New York Stock Exchange averaged less than 100 shares for each member of the Exchange. Wall Street brokers are not getting rich out of commissions these days.

The average man in Wall Street does not, however, believe that the American speculative spirit has been extinguished. Recent revelations have shown to what a tremendous extent ordinary Stock Exchange business has been diverted to discretionary pools and bucketshop games.

The meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange on next Wednesday may be fruitful in some results beyond inquiries into allegations that some members of the Stock Exchange have been guilty of violating the institution's laws.

EUROPE LOOKS FOR BARGAINS.

Two of the most important banking houses of Europe, one with headquarters at London and the other at Berlin, now have representatives here making investigations into a number of conspicuous American railway properties, with a view to recommending investments to their European clients. One of these firms has sent over a corps of engineers to report upon the physical condition of three of the leading granger railroads.

AMERICA'S CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop news is not especially encouraging. There are frosts in the Northwest, where warm sunshine is badly needed if there is to be a wheat crop planted this year. The area of the cold wave is rather a large one, and as the season is getting late the surroundings are not nearly as bright as they might be. From the Winter wheat section no changes of moment are noted. But it can be quite safely set down that unless the season from this time forward is very propitious America will not harvest a very big wheat crop in 1897. And if America ever needed a bumper crop it is this year, for all her requirements must practically be drawn from it, as she will have no old reserves to help out any shortage. From India came word that the crop outlook was for a yield of 34,400,000 bushels less than last year, and 84,000,000 bushels less than in 1895. She is harvesting now. Former unfavorable reports from France received additional confirmation, and from Russia no improvement was noted. So the outlook the world over is not promising for a big wheat harvest this year.—Chicago Chronicle.

A NEW WALL STREET RULE.

Says the Boston Transcript:

"The main matter of interest is the Graeco-Turkish war, and it is a painful comment on the artificial nature of modern politics and business as contrasted with natural feelings of common humanity that the current comment in Wall Street is: 'Sell stocks if the Greeks win; buy if the Turks get the advantage.'"

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its review of conditions in the coal and iron trades for the past week, will say today:

The hard coal trade moves along uniformly, with no happenings that are worthy of note. Coal is produced by working the mines two and three days each week, and sales are made that in number and size are sufficient to dispose of this product, which is now at the rate of 30,000,000 tons per year. While this rate will, of course, be increased later in the year, it is evident that the demands of the market at this time call for no more, and that the increase later is not likely to be enough to make the total for the year equal that of 1896 by several million tons. This is again a source of worriment to some of the interests, who prefer to sell more coal than at present, if it must be for lower prices. So that, while the matter of prices is being conducted just now with satisfaction to all concerned, the tonnage is regarded as being in rather a deplorable condition.

Vague rumors are in circulation as to the output for May. The figure has been placed as low as 2,000,000 and as high as 4,000,000 tons, neither of which is likely to be decided upon, though, if either one had to be taken the lower would be the wiser selection. The present stability of the market could not be maintained with a 4,000,000 ton output, particularly in the face of an advance in prices that is reported as likely to be made on June 1.

The story heard from time to time, that the sales agents are to be done away with and all the coal sold through a central agency, is again going the rounds. So far as can be learned, it is no nearer the truth now than it has been heretofore. The Lehigh coals are still in the best demand, though the higher grades of free-burning coals are becoming more active. Of the former we note a sale of 1,800 tons of egg coal at $4.25 per ton net, free on board, New York Harbor, and an order of equal size for broken coal at $3.75 per ton under the same conditions. The small steam sizes are still much sought after.

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There is little that is new in the Eastern soft coal trade; the trade works along in a mechanical sort of way at a reduced tonnage. In the few smaller classes of contracts that have come into the market there seems to have been a rush to bid, and, if anything, an undue competition for them. There have been some rumors of still further reduced prices going the rounds, but these at this time do not seem to have foundation in fact. Continued shipments on the larger class of contract orders are principally from Virginia and Maryland shipping ports, and these are being made in a regular way.

The chief demand outside of this class of orders is in orders under 1,000 tons to shoal water ports, which are to some extent accumulating at shipping ports, as they are trying to secure the lowest current rate of freight, although the limitation of draught of water calls for a special class of vessel and usually an advance over current rates. There is a small amount of coal being taken in the place of the small sizes of anthracite, which are hard to procure, but this does not amount to much.

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There has been very little change in the general condition of the iron trade during the week. It is still a waiting market, and the extremely low prices of raw materials do not seem to tempt buyers to go beyond their immediate needs, which are not large as a rule. There is still some pressure to sell, but it comes chiefly from mills and furnaces that are in urgent need of money and must sacrifice their stock to get it. For others the limit of cost has been very nearly reached, and many say that if matters do not improve soon they will shut down rather than to work at present prices. The worst feature in the situation is the prospect that labor troubles and strikes may follow the reduction which a number of concerns are seeking to make.

Some people in the trade are urging a wholesale curtailment of production, but that is generally a measure difficult to carry out, and is not the remedy for the present situation. One thing which adds to the depression is a very general feeling that we are going to have a period of transition in the trade, involving a conflict between the large and the smaller concerns, and it is a very common belief that the small people will have to go to the wall and leave the road entirely clear for the big companies. It is not a cheerful outlook for many who have their capital invested and will have to stay with it as long as they can.

Pig iron orders this week have been few, and were for lots of from 50 to 200 tons, with perhaps one or two for somewhat larger quantities. A few days ago there was a sale of 4,000 tons of Bessemer pig iron for Connecticut parties at a very low price. Eastern representatives of the furnace companies say that the larger foundries are still carrying a good stock of pig iron, and unless the present condition of business changes they will be well supplied for some months to come. On the other hand the small foundries report a fair demand for their goods, and in consequence are practically the only buyers of pig iron at this time.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly Review of Trade to-day, will say:

If either Turkey or Greece had been wholly buried in the sea, markets might have been affected less than by the outbreak of war in Europe. Like a fire in the heart of a crowded city, it raises the question whether a general conflagration may spring out of it. To this possibility, and not to the direct influence of either Turkey or Greece upon the world's money or produce markets, was due the excitement in grain and stocks. As the unknown is magnified, American markets were much more flighty than European, where the possibilities have been discussed and partly discounted for months. But the uncertainty remains, and will affect movements of money and staples until it disappears, creating a larger demand for American products at higher prices, causing the speculative selling of securities at times, but also more continuous buying by foreign investors, and not improbably influencing the attitude of foreign powers on questions important to this country.

The past week, like others of late, has witnessed starting of operations by several iron works, especially in black sheets for tinning, and yet prices of pig iron and unfinished products are lower, demand not yet equaling the supply. Complaint and proof that the demand for products is deficient blinds many to the fact that the actual work in progress, largely on the heavy orders for beams, billets, rails, and sheet bars taken when the pools broke up, is of greater volume than for a long time. Large sales of copper are reported at 11¼ cents, with production 18,283 tons in March.

The only change in prices of boots and shoes is a small reduction in kip shoes, and orders are still kept back as much as possible for most kinds, though some large orders have been taken for brogans, and most makers of light women's shoes have a full business assured to September. Actual shipments fall slightly below those of the past two years. Leather is unchanged and hides slightly lower. The end of stipulated curtailment has been reached by some cotton mills, and nearly by all, and since the auction sale some bleached goods have been slightly advanced, but actual buying does not increase, and print cloths do not improve. Sales of wool have been largely of foreign, reports being swelled by arrivals of quantities sold some time ago, and imports at Boston for the week were 32,000 bales. For the three chief cities sales were 34,036,800 pounds in three weeks, 20,271,300 being foreign, against 15,906,100 in 1892, including 7,574,000 foreign. But manufacturers are doing scarcely anything, and orders for goods improve very little, though for somewhat better grades of goods.

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Bradstreet's, in its weekly report of the state of trade, to-day will say:

The change in conditions underlying general trade, while slight this week, has been in the direction of improvement. For more than a fortnight demand in nearly all commercial and industrial lines has been surprisingly dull, after the revival which characterized a part of March. The interruption due to the Easter holidays had an influence, intensified in Massachusetts by the observance of the anniversary of the battle of Lexington on the 19th inst. The depression in iron and steel continues, and Bessemer pig and steel billets have reacted another 25 cents a ton. The outlook favors an increase in labor disturbances to resist mid-summer wages reductions. The bituminous coal mining industry is worse off than the anthracite, with rumors of strikes, which promise to have an unfavorable influence on other than the iron and steel industries. Trade in wool is quieter. There is less life in the wholesale dry-goods trade, and little relief has been experienced, notwithstanding the large auction sale of cotton goods last week, buyers continuing to supply immediate needs only.

The week's bank clearings throughout the country reflect the holiday interruptions and the disappointingly small volume of trade of late. The total for the past six business days is $934,000,000, 2.5 per cent. less than last week, 8 per cent. less than in the third week of April, 1896; 6.2 per cent. less than in the corresponding week of 1895, 8.7 per cent. more than in the like period of 1894, and 24 per cent. less than in the corresponding week of 1893, about a month before the outbreak of the panic.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from St. John, N. B., this week amount to 1,654,668 bushels, against 1,344,000 bushels last week, 1,286,000 bushels in the third week of April, 1896; 2,431,000 bushels in the like week of 1895, 2,727,000 bushels in 1894, and as compared with 2,507,000 bushels in the corresponding period in 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 4,769,315 bushels this week, against 2,328,000 bushels last week, less than 1,000,000 bushels in the like week of 1896, less than half as many in the corresponding week of 1895, and as compared with 1,642,000 bushels in the third week of 1894.

There are 216 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 195 last week, 240 in the third week of April, 1896; 223 in the corresponding period of 1895, 201 in 1894, and with 186 in the like week of April, 1893.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	201	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	108
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	178	180
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	70
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	60	..
Kings County Traction	38	41
New Orleans Traction common	½	⅝
New Orleans Traction pf.	20	23
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	115	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	180
Third Avenue Railroad	156	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Gleiberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	91	92½

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	64
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	134	138
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gs	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	73	76
Consolidated Gas bonds (N. J.)	75	..
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	77	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	104
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	213	214
Grand Rapids Gas stock	62	66
Mutual Gas Company of New York	240	250
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	54½	55½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	92	93
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	100	101
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	96	97½
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	114	115
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	29
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	48	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	99
Lorillard Company pf.	106	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	21	41
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	1	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	63
Standard Oil Trust	293	295
Trenton Pottery	9	11
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	150	153
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	98
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	..
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	65
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	45	46½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	100	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	34	37

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers	125	Mechanics & Trad's'	125
Central National	160	Mercantile	165
Chase National	140	Merchants'	140
Chatham	285	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	150
Citizens'	200	National Union	100
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	206	New York	230
Continental	133	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
East River	135	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	300	Republic	150
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	170
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	State of New York	114
Hanover	320	Shoe & Leather	90
Hudson River	165	Third National	90
Importers & Traders	525	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manuf'rs'	180	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

There were sales of 7 shares of Central National at 164 and 10 do at 165.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Indianapolis Passenger was the prominent feature of the local market to-day, scoring an advance of $3 a share, part of which was lost in the last hour on sales to realize profits. The advance was based upon the decision rendered at Indianapolis that the five-cent fares should be restored, pending a final decision on the constitutionality of the three-cent fare law. The stock opened at 22¼ and advanced to 25½; the price subsequently reacted ¼, to 24¾, closing strong at that price. Electric Storage common advanced 1½ on President Gibbs's statement that no reason existed for the decline yesterday. The tractions presented a firmer undertone. Union rallied ½ from the opening. The coal stocks were dull, and railroad shares inactive. The close was firm, at these quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23½	23⅞
Pennsylvania	52⅜	53
Reading, 3d as.	9¼	9 5-16
Reading 1st pf.	20⅝	20½
Reading 2d pf.	12	12½
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	80	80½
El. & Peoples' 4s	71	71½
Metropolitan Traction	69¾	70⅜
Baltimore Traction	19½	19⅝
Union Traction	9½	9⅝
Penn. H., L. & P.	13⅜	14
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	31⅞	32
United Gas Improvement	72	72¼
Electric Storage	18	18½
Electric Storage pf.	19⅜	20½
Welsbach Light	41¼	42

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Dealings in stocks to-day were light. Match was the feature, and the balance of the trading was not in the leading stocks. The announcements of the terms on the Liverpool factory, or rather of the various terms, was not a bull argument, and there was a decline, after an opening at 145, to 144¼. Considerable stock was offered. Probably the publication of the report that the Match Company was to divide preferred stock with the Englishmen may have had some depressing influence. After opening at 145, there was a momentary spurt that carried prices to 145¼, but the offerings soon broke values, and the price went down to 143½, at which it closed.

The English purchasers of the Liverpool factory will not receive any preferred stock in the company that shall be organized to operate the factory and to place patented machinery and organize companies for the manufacture of matches. The Diamond Match Company will not receive preferred stock for the actual cost of the Liverpool factory unless the Directors so choose.

Clearing House settlements were made today as follows:

American Strawboard	24⅞
C. & Chi. C. & D. Company	60⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company	8
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company pf.	33
Chicago Packing & P. Company	35⅜
Chicago Packing & P. Company pf.	50
Chicago City Railway	220
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	143½
Lake Street Elevated	13½
International Packing Company	22
International Packing Company pf.	45
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Company	9½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Company pf.	34
New York Biscuit Company	45⅜
North Chicago Street Railroad	217
Street's W. S. C. Line	13
West Chicago Street Railroad	102¼
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	12⅛
Metropolitan Elevated	3⅜
Metropolitan Elevated 1st M 5s	46½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 23.—The selling of copper stocks continued the prominent Boston feature, some 3,000 shares coming out in the morning, with activity sustained in the afternoon. Price opened 1 point lower than yesterday's closing, at 115; rallied to 116, and in the afternoon got down to 113¼, rallying to 114⅜ at the close. Butte fell from 16⅞ to 15¼, closing at 15⅝. Street gossip indicates a

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 23, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	153	33	Adams Express	150¼	150½	150¼	150½	.....
100	114	100	American Coal	113	113	113	113	—2
112	114	10	American Express	112	112	112	112	.....
9¾	9⅞	6,855	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅛	10¼	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
27½	27⅝	5,269	Am. Spirits Mfgr. pf.	28	28¾	26¾	27⅝	—1¼
112⅝	113	9,471	American Sugar Refs.	112⅜	113⅝	112⅝	112¾	+ ⅝
102½	103½	37	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103	103	102¼	102½	.....
68¾	69¼	11,690	American Tobacco	69⅝	69⅝	68½	69	—1
102	107	174	Am. Tobacco pf	104	104	104	104	—2
23	24	108	Ann Arbor pf	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
10	10½	450	At., T. & S. F	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
19	19½	1,675	At., T. & S. F. pf	19½	19	19	19	— ⅛
9½	9⅞	500	Bay State Gas	9¼	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ¼
104¾	105½	683	Brooklyn Union Gas	105	105¼	105	105	.....
67	75	7	Bur., C. R. & Northern	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
47½	48	305	Canada Southern	47	47½	47	47½	— ¼
106	107	294	Chesapeake & Ohio	106	107	106	106	+ ⅛
71½	72	8,831	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71½	72⅜	71⅜	72	+ ½
81⅛	81⅜	3,645	Chicago Gas	81½	82⅛	81⅛	81¼	— ⅛
71¾	71⅞	6,911	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	71½	72¼	71⅜	71⅞	+ ¼
130½	132	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	131	131	131	131	—1¼
103¼	103¾	525	Chicago & North west	103½	104¼	103⅜	103½	.....
62⅜	62⅝	607	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	62½	62⅝	62½	62½	+ ⅛
28	28½	270	C., C., C. & St. Louis	28	28¼	28	28½	.....
17½	17⅝	20	Colorado Fuel & Iron	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
105¼	105⅝	1,452	Delaware & Hudson	105¼	106	105	105⅝	+ ⅛
150	150½	20	Del., Lack. & West	151	151	151	151	.....
33	42	154	Evans. & T. H. pf	37	37	37	37	—3½
30¾	31	100	General Electric	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	.....
32½	33½	765	Illinois Steel Co	32½	33⅛	32½	33	—1
75	80	100	Lacledé Gas pf	78	78	78	78	+ 1½
14¾	15¾	100	Lake Erie & Western	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
65	66	140	Lake Erie & West. pf	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	+ ¾
163	164	270	Lake Shore	163	163	163	163	—1
43	43⅛	2,895	Louisville & Nashville	42⅞	43½	42¾	43⅛	.....
84½	84⅝	210	Manhattan Con	85	85	85	85	+ ½
101½	102	600	Metropolitan Traction	101¾	102	101¾	102	.....
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
27	27⅝	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	27	27⅝	27	27½	+ ¼
15¼	15½	150	Missouri Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
22¼	22⅝	100	National Lead Co	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
91¼	91⅝	140	National Lead Co. pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
81¼	81½	4,100	New Jersey Central	80⅝	81⅝	80¼	81½	+ ⅛
98⅞	99	1,324	New York Central	98¾	99¼	98⅝	98⅞	— ⅛
26	27	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	27	27	27	27	—2½
7½	7¾	200	N. Y., Sus. & West	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
3¾	.....	100	North American	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
12	12¼	80	Northern Pacific	12	12	12	12	.....
34½	34⅝	800	Northern Pacific pf	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	.....
13¼	13⅝	100	Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	.....
26	26¼	10	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26	.....
5	7	125	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	—2½
162	170	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	163½	163½	163½	163½	.....
155½	160	34	Pull. Pal. Car Co	158½	158½	158½	158½	.....
18⅝	18⅞	3,510	Reading	18⅜	19	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	41½	20	Reading 1st pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ¾
24½	24⅝	500	Reading 2d pf	24¼	24⅝	24½	24½	.....
4⅛	4⅜	10	St. L. & S. F	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	.....
37½	38	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	13	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	5	St. Louis Southw. pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
57	57¼	600	St. Paul & Omaha	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
14⅜	15	240	Southern Pacific	14⅝	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
7⅝	8	854	Southern Railway	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	.....
25⅜	26	960	Southern Railway pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	7	55	Standard R. & T	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	21¼	1,075	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21	21⅜	20½	20⅝	— ¼
8	8½	50	Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	.....
5½	5⅝	400	Union Pacific	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	400	U. P. Denver & Gulf	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	.....
40	45	10	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
52¼	52½	9,560	U. S. Leather pf	51½	52⅝	51½	52¼	+ ⅝
14½	15½	305	United States Rubber	14½	14½	14	14	— ½
63½	65	100	U. S. Rubber pf	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	.....
12	12¼	25	Wabash pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
79⅜	79½	3,400	Western Union Tel	79⅛	79⅝	79	79½	+ ¼
⅞	⅞	1,155	Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
2¼	3¼	130	Wheeling & L. E. pf	3½	3¼	3½	3½	.....
Sales		97,187						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 74½ 3,000
Am Spirits M Co 6s 74 1,000
Am Spirits M Co 6s 73⅜ 1,000
Am Spirits M Co 6s 73½ 2,000
Am Spirits M Co 6s 73 2,000
Am Spirits M Co 6s 71½ 1,000
Am Spirits M Co 6s 71½ 1,000
Am Tobacco Co scrip 66 1,000
Am Tobacco Co scrip 67 25,000
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 78 1,000
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 78¼ 5,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 70⅝ 6,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 70½ 10,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 70½ 500
At, T & S F gen 4s 70⅜ 1,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 70⅝ 2,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 70⅝ 1,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 80 1,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 70⅜ 1,000
At, T & S F gen 4s 70⅝ 8,500
Adjustment 4s 44⅜ 10,000
Adjustment 4s 44¼ 5,000
Adjustment 4s 44 5,000
Adjustment 4s 43⅞ 2,000
Austin & N W 1st 85¾ 9,000
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 119 5,000
Brooklyn Elev 1st 76½ 2,000
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 112⅛ 35,000
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 112¼ 10,000
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 95 2,000
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st 137¾ 1,000
Canada So 1st gtd 110¾ 5,000
C R, Iowa, F & N 6s 104 3,000
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s 113 1,000
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 4,000 28½
Cent of N J gen 5s 112 2,000
Cent R & B Co of Ga collat gold 5s 93 1,000
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 110½ 4,000
Ches & Ohio con 5s 112 3,000
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 118¼ 10,000
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 5s 105 1,000
Chi G L & C Co 1st 97½ 1,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 42 3,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 42½ 7,000
Chi & N W 1st s f deb 5s, 1933 114¾ 8,000
Chi & N W cons 7s 145 1,000
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 104⅜ 1,000
Col, H V & T 5s 104¾ 4,000
Col, H V & T 5s 69 4,000
Del, S S & A 5s 100¼ 1,000
Del, S S & A 5s 100⅜ 1,000
Total sales 1,000

Dul & Iron Range 1st 98½ 5,000
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 116¼ 2,000
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s 109½ 1,000c
Edison Elec Ill Co of N con 5s 109½ 6,000
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 110½ 9,000
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 110¾ 9,000
Erie gen lien 3-4s 63½ 2,000
Erie gen lien 3-4s 63¼ 1,000
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000 93⅜
Erie 4s prior bonds 16,000 93¼
Ft W & D C 1st 55 15,000
Han & St Jo cons 1,000 120
Ill Cent 4s, 1951 4,000 112
Ill Steel Co n-cv 5s 2,000 70
Int & Gt Nor 1st 1,000 119½
Keokuk & D M 1st 1,000 102½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000 97
L S & M So 2d coup 5,000 120F 123½
Lehigh Val Term 5s 8,000 120F 107½
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre coup, assented 5,000 103
Long Island Ferry 4½s gold 4s 9,000 79½
Manhattan Ry con 4s 7,000 92⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000 120F 92¼
Metropolitan Elev 1st 2,000c 92½
Metropolitan Elev 1st 2,000 110½
Mil, L S & W 1st 1,000 133½
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac West 5s 10,000 115⅜
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac I & D ext 1,000 134
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Wis & Min Div 5,000 113
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 20,000 83½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000c 83¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 83⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 13,000 83⅞
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 7,000 83⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 1,000 56½
Mo, K & T 2d 2,000 56⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 1,000 56½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 10,000 63¼
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 1,000 63
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 132½
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 132⅝
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 132¾
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133⅛
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133¼
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133⅜
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133½
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133⅝
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133¾
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 133⅞
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134⅛
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134¼
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134⅜
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134½
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134⅝
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134¾
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 134⅞
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135⅛
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135¼
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135⅜
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135½
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135⅝
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135¾
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 135⅞
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136⅛
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136¼
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136⅜
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136½
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136⅝
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136¾
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 136⅞
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 137
Morris & Essex 1st pf 7s 1,000 137⅛
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Private Sales Reported—No Business in the Auction Room.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for T. Quincy Brown, for over $91,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 18 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5; also for James Stillman, the lot running through from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth Street, 175 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 200.10. This lot is similar to and adjoins the one recently sold by the same brokers in connection with Charles S. Brown for William Rockefeller to George Sherman.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Emanuel Alexander two lots, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, north side, between Audubon and Eleventh Avenues.

Albert Sokolski and Henry Wise have sold for B. Golden to Nell & Mayer, for $54,000, the old buildings, 54, 56, and 58 James Street, 75 by 103. The buyers will erect six-story tenements on the property. The same brokers have sold for Nell & Mayer the three new six-story double tenements, 411, 413, and 415 Cherry Street, 75 by 100; also for Nell & Mayer to C. Copelet for about $42,500, the five-story brick tenement, 70 New Chambers Street, 28 by 103; also to Nell & Mayer, for about $20,000, the five-story tenement, 488 Pearl Street, 21.6 by 75.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold to A. Strunz, for $1,650, the lot, Popham Avenue, east side, about 300 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Undercliff Terrace, 25 by 100.

John Davis has sold for Thomas L. Reynolds the lot, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and King's Bridge Road, 76.6 by 83 by 75 by 98.5.

Thomas J. McLaughlin has sold to Selma Solomon, for $35,000, 157 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 102.2.

There were no transactions at auction yesterday, the three sales scheduled being either adjourned or withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 123 Ludlow Street, for a six-story brick stable and storage house, with lofts, 18.8 by 87.6, Michael Fay and William Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Fifth Avenue, corner of Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick and granite clubhouse, 100.5 by 140 by 200, the University Club, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $750,000.

No. 61 to 67 North Moore Street, for two six-story brick stores, 45 by 80 and 30 by 80, Charles Cheesbro of 245 West Fifty-fourth Street, owners; Buchanan & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 145 feet east of Madison Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 102.2, William Horne of 245 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $64,000.

Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 50 by 50, Alexander McDowell of 279 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Emil Schlenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $70,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Boston Avenue, for a one-story frame storehouse, 9 by 18, by Union Railroad Company of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; C. Baxter & Sons of 2,080 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

Washington Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 21.6 by 60, by John Ward of 960 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; W. G. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 111 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, by G. M. Nash of 111 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; A. G. Bogert & Brother of 113 Bank Street, builders; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 146 and 148 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel, by Joseph McCann of 148 East Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $7,500.

No. 75 Park Row, to a two-story and attic brick and frame hotel, by A. J. Adams of 3 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Bruno W. Berger of 105 Bible House, architect; cost, $500.

No. 158 East Thirty-first Street, to a two-story brick and stone store, by Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Cambreling Avenue, west side, 160 feet south of Pelham Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame tenement, by Michael Ryan, owner; C. Baxter & Sons, architects; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 23.

BROOME ST, 508, John Delahunty, referee, to William W. Johnson..... $10,000

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Warren St, 100x88.2x100x85.8; George H. Hart, referee, to James Slattery..... 2,700

LOT 479, map of Section 1 of Rose estate; Patrick J. Hickey and wife to Sophia Guggolz..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 825 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 100x99.1; George C. Austin, referee, to Isaac L. Smith..... 520

135TH ST, 54 West; John Shanley to Susan Aud..... 20,000

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 20x92x20.3x96; Bertha Eckel to E. A. Weiss.. 10

LOT 323, Block I, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf..... 600

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 25x75; Morris Levy and wife to Peter Hesche. 1

MAIDEN LANE, 127, and 11 Fletcher St; Isaac Bijur and another, executors, to Joseph Bijur, ½ part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, Lelly Bijur and another to Isaac Bijur, all title..... 40,000

FORSYTH ST, w s, 50 ft n of Broome St, 25x50; Marcus Stern to Abraham Stern. 1

65TH ST, s s, 193 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.5; William Schlemmer and wife to Matilde B. W. Schoen..... 100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, 325; Thomas W. Murray and wife to James C. Wood..... 1

BROOME ST, s s, 60 ft e of Ridge St, 20x60; William A. Miller to Mary A. Brownell..... 3,000

10TH ST, 48 West, 21.6x92.3; Sarah C. Clarke, Jr., to Elizabeth A. Clarke, ½ part..... 1

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Jane St, 35x78; Greenwich St, w s, 25 ft s of Jane St, 20.8x78; Florence L. Hartley to Helene M. Canavello..... 1

WEST 47TH ST, w s, 70 ft n of West 10th St, 16.8x98.8; 10th St, n s, 49.2 ft n of West 10th St, 20.10x88; 4th St, w s, 29.7 ft n of West 10th St, 19.7x88; Joel Sammet, as executor, to Abraham Stern. 34,000

BLEECKER ST, 55, 26.6x100; M. Bayard Brown to Thomas D. Day, Jr..... 1

19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; Harry Chaffee to Charles H. Taylor..... 1

86TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to D. Willis James..... 24,400

71ST ST, n s, 105 ft e of West End Av, 16x92.2; Pauline Smith to Sarah B. Smith..... 18,000

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; Clausine A. Seaman and others to Henry W. Eaton..... 1

51ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.5; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to William Ellis..... 12,150

WEST END AV, n w corner of 93d St, 20.8x85; Caroline R. Despard to Ada S. Matthews..... 1

6TH AV, 798, 20x60; Sarah C. Clarke to Elizabeth A. C. Mecum, ½ part..... 1

56TH ST, 157 East; Charles F. Moeller to Katherine E. Rapp..... 10,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, 13, e s, 40 ft s of 50th St, 20x100; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Sabina Wendel..... 9,700

55TH ST, 159 East, 20x75; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to E. J. Cuddihy..... 18,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, 17, s e corner of 50th St, 20x100; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Katharine Embler..... 12,000

89TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 4th Av, 34.11x irregular; Serena Rhinelander to St. Joseph's Asylum..... 25,000

65TH ST, 346 East, 27.5x100.5; John F. Wurthmann to John F. Wurthmann and another..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 18 ft n of 129th St, 17x73; Marian E. Moore to Richard Cummings..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 106th St, 50x100; D. W. James and wife to Thomas Smith and another..... 10

BRADHURST AV, e s, 245.8 ft s of 145th St, 54.6x62.9x54.3x70.3; Edmund Coffin and wife to Selig Housah..... 100

162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 150x98.11; Ferdinand Forsch and wife to Joseph P. Turner..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, n corner of 154th St, 50x100; Joseph Mathern and wife to John Bannen..... 10

PARK AV, lot 17, map of Village of Morrisania, 25x100; Kelly St, w s, 130.3 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; John Ward to Mary F. Ward..... 1

170TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Railroad Av, 26.4x104; Elizabeth F. Andrews to the New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 7,000

ANTHONY ST, n s, 80.8 ft e of 175th St, (prolongation,) 50x127.11x52x118.5; Eleanor F. O'Connell and another to William J. Marshall and another..... 1

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 105 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x70; Sophia Guggolz to Patrick J. Hickey..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft n of land of Anderson, opposite King's Bridge Road House, 75x irregular; Myra G. Wheeler to Alexander Davidson..... 1

KEPPLER AV, s e corner of 239th St, 40x100; Keppler Av, e s, 40 ft n of 239th St, 40x100; Wilbur Laremon, referee, to Frank W. Dykeman..... 1,325

OAK ST, 29, s s, 25.6x62.6; Daniel G. Rollins, trustee, to William Miles..... 1

103D ST, 129-147 East; 103d St, 102-108 East; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Simon Adler and another..... 100

103D ST, 112-120 East; 103d St, 101-109 East, 103d St, 121-127 East; Simon Adler and others to Moritz L. Ernst and another..... 100

5TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 114th St, 50.5x100; James E. Dougherty and wife to Henry Gerken..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Fannie Moral to John Prendergast

BRONXDALE AV, s w corner of Morris Park Av, 75.8x107.5x75x97.7; Morris Park Av, s s, Lots 104 and 105, map of Downing estate; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lot 146 to 154, same map; Mary Seiferd to Agnes K. Mulligan..... 1

LOTS 11 and 12, Block C, map of Lester Park; the Suburban Homestead Company to J. Emory Barber..... 1

Recorded Leases.

LOORAM, Patrick, to Patrick Meehan; 1st Av, n w corner of 32d St, 3 years..... $1,400

MATTERN, Jacob, and another to Herman Mecke; 215 West 53d St, 5 years.... 300

SLOANE, William, to Ferdinand Spreckels; 10th Av, n e corner of 37th St, 5 years..... 1,500

PRAGER, Israel L., and others, executors, to Mary A. Blessing; 588 8th Av, 5 years. 2,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLUNG, Ferdinand, to Adolph G. Hupfel; Lot 277, map of East Morrisania, 1 year..... $800

BACHARACH, Joseph, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s w corner of Lexington Av and 121st St, 5 years..... 35,000

BARDEN, Josephine J. D., and husband to the Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company; west one-third part Lot 818, map Village of Westfield, installments.. 500

BANNEN, John, to Emilie J. Murray; 154th St, n corner of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 10,000

DAY, Jr., Thomas D., to New York Security and Trust Company; 55 Bleecker St, 1 year..... 25,000

DYKEMAN, Frank W, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s e corner of Keppler Av and East 239th St; also e s of Keppler Av, n of East 239th St, demand..... 1,500

ECKEL, Bertha, to Moritz Weiss and Ettie Goldberg; 413 East 61st St, 2 months..... 575

FOX, Catherine F., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Lincoln St, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,100

SAME to George Stark; same property, 1 year..... 282

FREUDENNAGOHER, Philip, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank, New York; w s of Morris Av, 125 ft s of 155th St, 1 year..... 12,000

SAME to same; w s of Morris Av, 150 ft s of 155th St, 1 year..... 14,000

SAME to Bertha Volkening; w s of Morris Av, 125 ft s of 155th St, 1 year..... 4,000

GERKEN, Henry, to James E. Dougherty; w s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft n of 114th St, 1 year..... 23,000

HICKEY, Patrick J., and wife to Augusta F. Mueller; e s of Cumbreling Av, 105 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 2,500

HINCH, William, and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel; s w corner of Tremont and Marmion Avs, 6 years..... 800

JORDAN, John L., to Irving Savings Institution; 79th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 35,000

KNAUF, Charles, and wife to Lavine G. Meyer; s w s of Commonwealth Av, 100 ft of Merrill St, 3 years..... 2,500

KEARNS, Ellen E., to Adolph G. Hupfel; w corner of Pelham Av and Lorillard St, 1 year..... 800

MALONE, Marion W., to Elizabeth O'Callahan; e s of West St, 70.5 ft s of Jane St, demand..... 3,000

MATTHEWS, Ada S. and J. B., to John A. Stewart and others, as trustees of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company of New York; n s of 18th St, 107.3 ft w of Irving Place, 1 year.... 10,000

A. MORGAN, Edward, and wife to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees of Augustus Zerega; 45 Beaver St, 1 year.. 50,000

MOORE, Marian E., to James Rogers; e s of Morningside Av East, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, demand..... 2,500

MUNN, Margaret T., to A. Alonzo Teets; 360 West 120th St, 4 years..... 4,000

NEWMAN, William Y. and Julia T., to Sarah L. Stern; s s of 91st St, 121 ft e of West End Av, 3 years..... 7,350

PORR, William, and wife to Cyrille Carrean; 118 East 116th St, one-half month.. 1,500

PIFFY, Louise and Henry, to Ida A. Currier; 293½ Delancey St, 2 years.... 3,800

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Josephine N. Cowperthwait, as guardian of Ruth Cowperthwait; s s of Brook Av, 123.10 ft s of 165th St, one-half month..... 7,750

PETERSON, John R., and wife to the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; part of Lot 43, map of Briggs estate, installments..... 2,500

SAME to same; same property, installments..... 2,500

PEASLEY, Emma and Charles W., to Jacob Wilson; 183d St, n s, adjoining land of Thomas Bassford, 4 months.... 200

RAPP, Katherine, to William R. Mead; n s of 56th St, 157.6 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

SAME to James Williams; n s of 56th St, 157.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,500

RILEY, Richard, to Isabella E. K. Burnham; s e corner of Railroad Av East and 152d St, 2 years..... 400

ROBERTS, Robert, and wife to Fanny Lewis; s s of Arthur Av, Lot 17, map of Oak Tree Plot, 3 years..... 1,000

RUNK, Abby, to Adolph G. Hupfel; e s of Webster Av, 75 ft n of Mosholu Parkway, 3 years..... 1,500

SCHOEN, Matilde B. W., to William Schlemmer; s s of 68th St, 193 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 10,000

SULLIVAN, Mary J., to Anna N. Rogers; 630 Water St and 59 Scammel St, 4 months..... 20,500

SCHRAGE, John H., and wife to Adolph G. Hupfel; e s of St. Ann's Av, 124.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 800

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 81st St, 127.5 ft e of West End Av, demand..... 12,000

SMITH, Thomas, and William Roffer and wife to D. Willis James; n w corner of Manhattan Av and 106th St, 1 year.. 62,000

TAYLOR, Charles H., to Edmund Coffin; 43 and 45 East 19th St, 1 year..... 102,500

TURNER, Joseph P., and wife to Ferdinand Forsch; n s of 162d St, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 3 months..... 51,000

SAME to same; same property, 8 months. 41,000

THOMAS, Ferdinand, and others to Louisa Behlen; n e corner of Courtlandt Av and Melrose St, 3 years..... 1,500

THORNTON, Charles H., and Edward A. and wives to the United States Savings Bank of the City of New York; s e corner of 180th St and Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 6,000

SAME to Anna N. Rogers; same property, 1 year..... 1,000

WATT, Archibald, and wife to the Mount Morris Bank; n e corner of 105th St and 7th Av, note..... 20,000

YETTER, Andrew B., and wife to James Buchanan and another, trustees of Edward H. Atterbury, deceased; s s of 91st St, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to Daniel E. Seybel; Lots 315 to 318, map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, 6 months..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARROLL, Daniel J. and Mary A., to David P. Condon..... $5,062

DEL PINO, Emilio, as trustee, &c., to Luz Angarica Arguelles, order of court.

EIDLITZ, Matilde, and others, executors and trustees of Marc Eidlitz, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 13,500

FLECK, Samuel, to Rosa Fleck..... 4,000

HOYT, Josephine P., and others, executors, &c., of George A. Hoyt, to Georgiana H. Swords..... 3,000

CRANE, Francis M., to Maria H. Crane. Nominal

MORTIMER, William Y., to Louise Beyer. 4,413

MACHENBACH, Ernest, to Margaretha Bolkart..... 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the New York Institution for the Blind..... 30,026

OGILVIE, Clinton, to Martin Metzger and Milton E. Oppenheimer..... 23,121

PFODENHAUER, Theodor, to Sarah H. Brown..... 9,023

SHEA, James, to George B. Goldschmidt. 5,560

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow. Nominal

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Lillie A. Hollmann.... 3,500

THE BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY, Limited, to James M. Smylie..... 15,000

THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE Company to Henrietta Adams..... 10,110

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New York to Edith King..... Nominal

WEILL, Rosa, to Julia Marx..... 2,500

Lis Pendens.

5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Joseph Tedesco against Lucy E. Turner and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

HARLEM RIVER, e s, at the junction of Croton Aqueduct appropriation and lands of Archibald H. Lowery, runs e 379 ft to road leading from High Bridge to Fordham; n on 100 ft x w 379 to river x s 114.6, with land under water in front of above; Matthew Kyle against Sarah Kyle, Sr., and others, (for a partition.)

3D AV, n e corner of 40th St, 24.8x80; Henry E. Fox against Isabel B. Tyte and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Franz Fohr against Nicholas A. McCoo and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

98TH ST, 152 East; Ambrose K. Ely against Adam Moran and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

3D AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 40th St, 24.8x80; Henry E. Fox against Edgar F. Brockner and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

137TH ST, 188 West; Herrmann Lumber Company against William J. Maas and James V. Donovan, owners; Schroeder & Carlson, contractors..... $236

PROSPECT TERRACE, n w corner of 13th Av, 200x105; Wakefield Detofinbroso Vespillo against Salvator Lasperges, owner and contractor..... 170

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 150x75; Joseph Levin against Morris Levy, owner; Jacob Axelrod and Samuel D. Rosenfeld, contractors..... 160

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, or Av, n e corner of 74th St, 83x29; MacMann & Taylor against George H. May, owner; Albert A. Cryer & Co. sub-contractors; Harvey Murdock, contractor..... 195

75TH ST, s s, 58 ft e of Riverside Drive, or 4th Av, 25.11x100; same against James M. Townsend, Jr., owner; Albert A. Cryer & Co., sub-contractors; Harvey Murdock, contractor..... 87

74TH ST, n s, 25.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, or Av, 30x100; same against W. C. Adams, owner, Albert A. Cryer & Co., sub-contractors; Harvey Murdock, contractor..... 108

75TH ST, s s, 83.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, or Av, 38x100; same against Richard S. Barnes, owner; Albert A. Cryer & Co., sub-contractors; Harvey Murdock, contractor..... 218

RIVERSIDE AV, or DRIVE, s e corner of 75th St, 35x100; same against Henry H. Vail, owner; Albert A. Cryer & Co., subcontractors; Harvey Murdock, contractor..... 138

RIVERSIDE AV, or Drive, e s, 104 ft n of 74th St, 22.2x100; McMann & Taylor against George C. McKesson, owner; Albert A. Cryer & Co., sub-contractors; Harvey Murdock, contractor..... 80

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Fox St, 26x96; Frank E. Small against Emma Mechman, owner; Didrick Sakariasen, contractor..... 80

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 20 ft n of 141st St, 17.6x60; William J. Bailey against Elizabeth Williams, owner and contractor..... 55

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 141st St, 100x95; Emil Mueller against John Walker, owner and contractor..... 405

WOOSTER ST, 141-145; Frank S. Gron against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor..... 324

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Pucci & J. Altieri Contracting Company against John Thuren, owner; Michael Rofrano & Co., contractors..... 505

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896:

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 100x124.6; Giacomo Pesciotta, on German-American Real Estate Title Company, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company, as trustee..... 154

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, to same..... 154

7TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25.11x100; 74th St, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 29x100; 75th St, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 35x100; 75th St, s s, 83.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 38x100; 74th St, n s, 28.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 30x100; Riverside Drive, e s, 104 ft n of 74th St, 22.2x100; Albert A. Cryer & Co., on Harvey Murdock, to J. W. Cryer..... 800

SAME PROPERTY; same, on same, to T. B. Cryer & Co..... 890

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

IGNATZ ADLER.—The Sheriff yesterday received four executions aggregating $2,794 against Ignatz Adler, liquor dealers, formerly of 1,521 First Avenue, in favor of Dryfoos, Blum & Co., $803; California Wine Association, $542; Edinger Brothers & Jacobi, $662, and Fishel & Levy, $787. He sold out two months ago.

THE HALSTED PRESS.—Schedules of the Halsted Press, printers at 18 and 20 Rose Street, show liabilities $14,806, nominal assets $66,825, and actual assets $15,808. The difference between the nominal and actual assets is due to depreciation in presses and type, the nominal value of which is $58,727; actual, $10,000; notes and accounts, nominal, $8,098; actual, $5,808.

SOPHIE, ISABELLA, AND HENRIETTA S. SCHWAB.—Judgment for $13,213 was entered yesterday against Sophie, Isabella, and Henrietta S. Schwab, by Goldsmith & Doherty in favor of Edward P. Hall, doing business as Lord & Taylor. Mr. Goldsmith said the Misses Schwab guaranteed the account for goods sold in 1893 and 1894 to the old New York Novelty Company, which went out of business several years ago.

H. R. STICKNEY & Co.—H. R. Stickney & Co., composed of Horatio R. Stickney of Nyack and Charles J. Williams of Brooklyn, have gone in steam and hot water heating business at 44 Centre Street, made an assignment yesterday to William F. Quigley without preference. Mr. Stickney started the business five years ago, and Mr. Williams became a partner in June, 1895. The business for some time past has not been satisfactory. The firm went into liquidation a month ago, and Mr. Williams has since been winding up the affairs. The liabilities are not large.

MARX BROTHERS.—Marx Brothers, manufacturers of women's waists at 168 Greene Street, announce that they have sold their entire plant to the Model Manufacturing Company, which concern expects to continue the business. They have received stock of the company for their business, and with the stock have paid in full debts they incurred for borrowed money and paper which they indorsed. These creditors they say took the stock at par, and the balance of the stock, $8,900, has been placed by the firm in the hands of Louis Wertheimer to be taken out as an attachment against Marx Brothers, which has been served by the Sheriff. The partners are Albert, Joseph, and Morris Marx. They formed the firm on Dec. 1, 1892, with a claimed capital of $9,000.

ALTMAYER BROTHERS.—Abraham E. and Nathaniel Altmayer, composing the firm of Altmayer Brothers, wholesale dealers in knit underwear at 401 Lispenard Street, made an assignment yesterday to George Einstein of Frank & Einstein, giving preferences for $23,271, as follows: William Iselin & Co., $13,034; Frederick Vietor & Achelis, $2,737, and Leopold Adler of Savannah, Ga., $7,500. The business is one of the oldest in the line in the city, having been commenced in 1854 by the then father and uncle, Abraham and Mayer Altmayer. The present partners are sons of Mayer Altmayer, and succeeded to the business on Jan. 1, 1885. They formerly had a large trade, and claimed a capital of $50,000. Assignee Einstein said that he could give no figures at present, but would commence an inventory on Monday to learn the exact liabilities and assets. Leventritt & Nathan, the attorneys, said the assignment was due to dull trade, depreciation in stock, poor collections, and dry rot. They estimated the liabilities at $60,000, with assets about the same. A meeting of creditors will be called and a settlement proposed.

THE INTERLAKE VINEYARD COMPANY.—Fred White has been appointed receiver of the Interlake Vineyard Company, whose office is at 7 Beekman Street, this city, and vineyards at Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y., by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court on the application of Albert Comstock, Arthur C. Fraser, and Fred White, the directors. The company was incorporated in May, 1895, with a capital stock of $25 000, and succeeded Fraser & Co.; who had been in the business for four years. The company had 150 acres of vineyard lands and buildings, which cost $35,000, subject to mortgages of $25,000, which have been reduced to $21,500. The company has been run at a loss each year, due to the continued depreciation in the price of grapes, and the officers see no prospect of better prices. The first mortgage of $18,000 has been foreclosed and the sale ordered for April 23, and it was expected that there would be nothing realized over the mortgage. A large part of the personal property is covered by a chattel mortgage to secure notes given to the Westfield National Bank, on which there is due $1,000. The personal property is valued at $2,000. The total liabilities are $27,000, including the amount due on all the mortgages, to the bank, to the stockholders, and outsiders.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 216 failures in the United States during the week, against 195 for the previous week, and 240, 223, 201, and 186 in the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 55, New England 34, Southern 27, Western 67, Northwestern 12, Pacific 18, and Territories 3. Canada had 22, against 39 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 15 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

Friday, April 23.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ADLER, Ignatz—Marks Fishel and others..... $787

SAME—Alphonse Dryfoos and others..... 803

SAME—California Wine Association..... 542

SAME—Moris B. Edinger and others..... 662

BOSTWICK, Lawrence B.—The Mayor.... 235

SAME—J. Manushing and another..... 110

BULKLEY, Frank—W. G. Creamer and another..... 93

BLUMENSTEIN, Harris—A. Bernstein... 295

BACOT, Charles A.—H. L. Waeckel..... 102

BOEHMER, Frederick C.—H. Wellbrock and others..... 492

BLOCH, William—G. M. Wright, as assignee..... 97

BISCHOFF, Gus—G. Taylor..... 92

BARNEY, Danford N.—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, costs..... 71

CHAMBERS, Ellen M. and Matthias—P. C. Billings..... 127

CROSS, B. Franklin—A. H. Lazare..... 166

CROOK, J. D. Kurtz, Aaron G., Perham, and Irving O. Deicke—The Mercantile National Bank of Hartford, Conn..... 854

DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMPany and Leonard R. Welles, as Commissioner of Police, Brooklyn—J. C. H. Schonlau..... 115

DUX, Jacob—A. Burdorf..... 67

DAVY, Humphrey D.—A. G. Renne..... 25

DIXEY, Henry E.—National Press Intelligence Company..... 818

ENGEL, Jacob, and Jacob Gitz—F. C. Bischoff..... 2,420

FRECH, John J.—John M. Bowers, as executor..... 1,101

GEORLETZ, John—William J. Peck..... 2,148

GORDON, W., and L. Stillpass—S. Weltzenblum..... 1,654

GREGORY, James—T. Manning..... 126

GOODMAN, Joseph—S. Shapiro, (costs)... 118

GOODRICH, Adeline J.—John J. McKelvey..... 1,117

HEBRON, Robert—Edwards, Merrill & Co..... 872

HANSSON, Ola—F. J. Owen..... 108

HOFFMIRE, John E. & John D.—The First National Bank of Plattsburg..... 3,211

HARTMAN, Leopold, and Louis Mendelsohn—D. Schiff..... 661

HIRSCH, Edward—F. Snizek..... 2,063

JANTZEN, Josephine—T. Blahkow..... 162

JACKMAN, Robert—The Mitchell-Vance Company..... 157

KREBS, Sigmund—W. W. Searle..... 500

KONRADI, Morris—F. Hahn..... 65

KUNTZ, Frank R.—P. W. Bussing and another..... 40

KNIERIM, Lewis, Jr.—Augusta E. Kuntz, deficiency..... 116

KRAUS, David—J. Burnley..... 83

LEVENE, Elias—S. Shapiro..... 76

LEWIS, Alfred C., and David F. Wilber—A. & P. N. Lilienthal..... 8,059

LAGESSON, Carl J.—P. H. Seward..... 523

LIEDER, William J. A.—B. L. McElroy and another..... 173

MACDONALD, Mary A.—E. F. Moldehnke..... 2,666

MONTAG, Michael, and Herman Schmuck—Sarah E. Bailey..... 30

MASON, Alonzo L.—B. Loewy..... 21

MACDONALD, John—H. C. & C. H. Ross. 340

MORGAN, James L.—S. D. Gedney..... 474

McGRATH, William, and James Scott—David Stevenson Brewing Company..... 830

McGRAW, Frederick J.—C. O. Lyon, as President..... 196

MALLON, Francis—Theodore Roosevelt and others, as Commissioners, (costs).. 66

MEAGHER, John J.—James J. Martin, as Commissioner..... 56

McNALLY, Michael—William G. Ross and others..... 96

McGRAW, Frederick J.—J. A. Woolf and another..... 760

PRITCHARD, George A.—M. B. Stanley and another..... 412

RAMHORST, William F.—The Manhattan Pie Baking Company..... 397

REILLY, Lawrence—H. Wellbrock and others..... 365

REILLY, Hugh J.—Margaret Schwind, (deficiency)..... 2,384

RINEHART, Egbert and Jesse T.—The American Lucob Company..... 73

SCRYMSER, Clarence H.—J. Ash and others..... 145

SAMUELS, Marks—W. B. Whitney and another..... 786

SIMONS, Joseph—C. E. Reade, Sr., and another..... 372

SIMSON, Simon—A. J. Tower..... 132

SMITH, John B.—H. E. Stevens and another..... 421

SCHWAB, Sophie and Isabella and Henrietta S.—E. F. Hatch..... 13,213

SCHMIDT, Adolf—G. H. Lewry..... 44

SELLERS, Lizzie—J. Dempsey, costs.... 108

THE BARRETT & GIBBS COMPANY—J. D. Caren..... 274

THE WELLS, FARGO & CO. EXPRESS—George L. Laporte..... 417

THE BROADBENT MANUFACTURING Company—J. T. Hardy..... 1,880

THE CHARLES H. PLEASANTS COMpany—Henry J. Cafferata..... 2,028

THE NEW YORK ADVERTISING SIGN Company—Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 30

TONRY, Anna—J. McCormick..... 48

TIMME, Frederick—J. J. Martin and others, Commissioners, costs..... 61

WHITE, Isaac—F. Duhrkop..... 112

WOODCOCK, Daniel, individually and as attorney—Bank of Commerce..... 837

WYCKOFF, Jacob V. D.—The Central National Bank of New York..... 318

WATTENBERG, Richard L.—S. Wendelin.. 117

The following judgments were entered against the A. Brandes and another, $143.57; P. Mallon, $109.09; P. H. Comerford, $165.90; Malcolm Brewing Company, $886.32; F. Masterson, $123.59; Peter Lennon, $170.32; O. Dorting, $102.90; P. P. McLaughlin, $18.50; E. R. Scott, $371.20; A. Myres, $114.12; G. Ackermann, $69.41; E. McQuade, $31.84; E. M. Yantzky, $74.22; C. J. Weber, $36.54; R. Vom Hofe, $83.91; J. Hekeler, $70.14; Harriet Turk, $28.58; J. H. Heckman, Jr., $186.02.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 285—The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company et al., appellants, vs the City of Austin et al.—Argued by D. T. Watson and Skipwith Wilmot for the appellants, and by S. R. Fisher for the appellants.

No. 286—Josephine W. Wuppermann, appellant, vs. the Steamship Carib Prince, her engines, &c., Ernest Legge, claimant—Argument commenced by Harrington Putnam for the appellant.

Call for Monday: Nos. 286, 287, 779, 289, 294, 295, 296, 298, 301, and 302.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Division yesterday announced the following decisions:

Henry Moisels, by David Lourie, guardian, &c., appellant, vs. the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

William E. Hughes, appellant, vs. Frank R. Houghton, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs of the trial and appeal; and the demurrer overruled, with leave to the defendant to answer over within twenty days upon payment of costs.

Josephine C. Meehan, appellant, vs. Charles M. Brennan et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to the guardian ad litem, to be paid out of the estate, and with costs to all the other defendants to be paid by the plaintiff personally.

Eliza A. Whitney, respondent, vs. Helen M. Britton et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, and the complaint dismissed, with costs, on the ground that the plaintiff had no legal capacity to sue.

Friendship Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. William F. Rohrig, appellant; Henry W. Foote, respondent, vs. William F. Rohrig, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials ordered before another referee, to be appointed in the order to be entered hereon, with costs to the appellant to abide the event.

Jacob A. Mittnacht, as administrator, respondent, vs. Jules S. Bache et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Francis M. Wilmurt, respondent, vs. Bartholomew McCrane, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Peche, appellant, vs. Joseph B. Sloane, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Munroe et al., respondents, vs. Domenico Bonanno, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Thomas P. Fitzsimmons, appellant, vs. William Drought et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Morris S. Thompson, as sole surviving Trustee, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Nicholas Simermever et al., appellants, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

James Quinn, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Harlem Life Insurance Company, respondent, vs. Augustus C. Clason et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, respondent vs. Phoebe J. Arnow et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion for stay granted.

Henry De Forrest Weekes, appellant, vs. James McCormick et al., respondents.—The clause appealed from in the order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and a sale

WOUNDED BY A BURGLAR

Samuel Scoville, Jr., Shot in a Midnight Encounter in His Room.

A GRANDSON OF BEECHER

Stamford's Latest Robbery Nearly Ended in a Tragedy—The Victim a Well-Known Yale Athlete—Saved by the Bed Clothing.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 23.—Samuel Scoville, Jr., a New York lawyer, was shot and wounded at his home, in South Street, this city, this morning by a burglar. Mr. Scoville is well known as an athlete, and lives with his father, the Rev. Samuel Scoville. He is a grandson of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and is the law partner of his cousin, William T. Beecher, at 237 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Scoville was awakened about 4 o'clock this morning by a noise in his room, and on looking up he saw a man standing at his bureau. On a table near by was a revolver, and for this the young man reached, but he made a slight noise, which caused the burglar to turn. Pulling the bedclothing up about his neck, Mr. Scoville raised himself in bed and aimed his revolver at the man, who was then approaching him. The revolver did not go off, although Mr. Scoville snapped it three times.

Saved by the Bed Clothing.

He was about to get out of bed to get another revolver when the burglar approached the foot of the bed and fired a shot point blank at Mr. Scoville's breast. The bedclothing evidently turned the course of the bullet, for it entered the left side a little bit below the armpit and did no greater damage than make a severe flesh wound.

Immediately after firing the shot the burglar fled from the room, giving a cry of warning to a confederate. This awakened the elder Mr. Scoville and his wife, who went to their son's room. The young man had got up by this time, and was about to give chase to the burglar when they stopped him.

An investigation of the rooms showed that the thief had got $10 of money from the trousers pocket of the elder Mr. Scoville, whose room he had evidently entered first. On young Mr. Scoville's bureau were a number of valuable medals which he had won at Yale, a gold watch and chain, and a pocketbook containing a small amount of money. None of these was disturbed.

A physician extracted the bullet with little difficulty, and Mr. Scoville was able to go to his office in New York to-day. Chief of Police Bowman and Policeman Hickey and McMahon made an investigation early this morning, but could find no clues that would lead to an identification of the burglar or burglars. An examination of the locks on the rear door showed that the thieves had used nippers in turning the keys, thus effecting an easy and quiet entrance.

Frequent Visits from Burglars.

Residents in the neighborhood of Mr. Scoville's house are considerably alarmed because of the frequency with which burglaries have been attempted thereabouts of late.

Charles H. Martin, who lives across the street from Mr. Scoville, believes that the burglars visited his house last night. He has a pet dog, which he keeps in his kitchen, and the dog made such a noise about 3 o'clock this morning that Mr. Martin had to go downstairs to quiet him. Dr. Hurlbutt is also of the belief that the burglars paid him a visit. After attending Mr. Scoville this morning, on his return home he found that one of the windows on the north side of his house pantry was raised. An examination of the window showed that the catch had been thrown aside by some small instrument. It is believed that the burglars who entered Mr. Scoville's house are members of the gang that tried to commit wholesale burglaries in this city about a month ago. At that time several houses were entered in Pleasant and Grove Streets and on Clark's Hill. Since then there have been several attempts at burglary, but so far the police have made no arrests.

A DANGEROUS DERELICT.

One Reported Off Hatteras in Track of Coasting Vessels.

The Morgan Line steamship El Paso, which arrived yesterday from New Orleans, on Wednesday passed the derelict schooner H. J. Cottrell in latitude 34 degrees, longitude 75 degrees 54 minutes, which is off Cape Hatteras. She was lying very low in the water, with foremast standing and both anchors on her bow.

As the obstruction would not be visible at night, and, lying directly in the track of coasting vessels, it is very dangerous to navigation. The mast, standing at an angle of 45 degrees, would gouge any vessel coming within its range.

Asterionalia in Brooklyn Water.

Brooklyn residents are again complaining of an offensive odor from their service pipes. Dr. Wilson of the Bacteriological Department of the Health Office has been making analyses, and finds that the odor is caused by asterionalia, a vegetable growth which, when decomposed, gives the water a disagreeable odor and taste.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th Street.—Attention is called to the facilities offered for boarding pupils, and to the arrangements for the instruction of younger boys. Boys must be eight years of age, or else especially well fitted to enter the Junior Fourth Class. Applications may be entered now for the opening of the Autumn Term. J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages. Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MATAWAN, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makes, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

in relation to the widening and alteration of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, from the westerly side of Elton Avenue to the easterly side of Mott Avenue, providing for the raising of part of the expense by assessment and part out of the fund known as the "fund for street and park openings," in said city.

Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New York, on April 28th, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.
—Dated City Hall, New York, April 19th, 1897.
W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going abroad wish to place their chambermaid; tall; understands her duties well, and exceptionally willing. Call at present employer's, 104 East 37th St., between 10 and 1.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference. 1,687 3d Av., Hughes's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman; first-class laundress; all kinds of fine work; by the day. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a native German, speaking English, as lady's maid with a party going to Europe; never gets seasick; is a good seamstress and has held this position before; best reference. Miss Louise Unterbeck, Box 187 New York Times Office.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By lady's maid, (useful,) or take care of grown children; English; German, French; good city references. E. H., 219 2d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Laundress, 1,242 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; 6 years' reference. Minnie A. McCanon, 568 West 59th St.; second floor, front, north.

NURSE.—By a refined American Protestant young girl as nurse for one or two children. References. Box 497, 120 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By a thoroughly competent girl as parlormaid or housemaid; thoroughly understands her business; best of reference from last place. L. K., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a competent waitress and parlormaid; first-class city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 68 West 46th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A family going abroad wish to place their butler; English; honest, sober, and good valet; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, 104 East 37th St., between 10 and 1.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a single man, speaking several languages; lived with best families; very best references, and well recommended. A. JAMES, 128 West 29th St.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By a young Frenchman; neat, obliging; of good appearance; present employ. Pierre, 65 East 89th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE TAKERS.—By middle-aged American and wife to take care private house or any position of trust during Summer; best reference. John Edward, Box 186 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to obtain a position for his coachman; can recommend him as a high-class man; honest, sober, and straightforward; has served in two places continuously for eighteen years; proving his ability to economically manage a large private stable. Address inquiries to T. J. R., 871 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; seven years' reference; thoroughly competent; unsurpassed recommendations; dexterous driver, horseman; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy. J. B. Darling, 575 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent Swede; married; no family; understands his business in every respect; first-class city reference; employer can be seen; city or country. F. M., 250½ East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; age 22; good rider and driver; married; wife good cook; country preferred; good references. E. W., 126 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman, aged 25; understands fine horses, harness, and carriages; best city references; city or country. James P., 14 East 39th St., private stables.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By a gardener and farmer; married; small family; understands care and management of gentleman's country place; six years with present employer; other good references. W. Sanders, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work; can furnish best reference. C. C., 30 West 44th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Understands plate cleaning and valeting. J. J., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

TRUCKMAN.—By contract or piece work; reference. Sam Greenbaum, 721 5th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—A gentleman of good address and experience to solicit advertising for a well-known newspaper. Address P. C., Box 101 Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?

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AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 585 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 271 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. C. J. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

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AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

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KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

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NEWEST DESIGNS IN SPRING CARRIAGES AND TRAPS.
DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
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FACTORY.....148 WEST 51ST ST

FOR SALE—Handsome phaeton with rumble; excellent order; price very low. Stable, 108 West 53d St.

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VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.—A good opportunity to make money at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, 198 Washington St., New York; Room 43; from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 P. M. to 5 in evenings. D. HAYNES.

MR. or MRS. M. NAFTAL, 744 6TH AV.—Astonishingly high price paid for ladies', gents', and children's fine misfit or cast-off clothing, jewelry, bric-a-brac, carpets, furniture, &c. Call or address.

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The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

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THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

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PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

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AMERICAN PLAN.
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FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

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NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours. All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroad
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CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., Apr. 26
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., April 28
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ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 3
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
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DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

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GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City.....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md....Hotel Rennert, a. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, a. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O., Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New York.
Garden City Hotel, (is now open,) a.p. $4 up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3up
London, Eng. De Vere } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwal' } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
London, (97-99 Queen's Gate W.,) Queen's Gate Htl
do (18 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn. ap $2.50up
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
New Brighton, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)...Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)...Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up

POLAND SPRING, MAINE.
Poland Spr'g House Opens June 1st, a. p., $5
Mansion House, Opep all year, a. p., $3
Maine Fair Building (Rooms only.) Opens June 1
Circulars of this Hotels on the Hillcrofall famous Poland Water. P. P. Pl.

Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H. C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H. The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
Winter Harbor, Me. Grindstone Inn opens Jy 1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., May 29, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, June 3, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA
Fulda, April 30, 10 AM | Werra, May 22, 10 AM
Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM | Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
Ems, May 15, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM | Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, My 27, 10 AM | A. Victoria, June 17, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Phoenicia, April 24, 11:30 AM | Persia, May 1, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.

The Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZENBERGEN, by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....April 28 | PARIS.....May 19
ST. PAUL.....May 5 | ST. PAUL.....May 26
ST. LOUIS.....May 12 | ST. LOUIS.....June 2
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Westernland, Ap. 28, noon | Noordland, May 12, noon
Southwark, May 5, 7 AM | Friesland, May 19, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, April 24, noon | Etruria, June 12, 1 PM
Umbria, May 1, 3 PM | Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM | Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Auruania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM | Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Circassia, Ap. 27, noon | Furnessia, May 15, noon
Anchoria, May 8, noon | Ethiopa, May 22, noon
City of Rome....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon | Britannic, May 26, Noon
Majestic, May 5, Noon | Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon | Germanic, June 9, Noon
Teutonic, May 19, Noon | Teutonic, June 14, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, April 24, 10 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....April 24
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., April 24, 10 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon...Sat., May 1, 10 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra, during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.
The popular steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:30 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Tteatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night.
Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only. Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL-NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS.
"All-night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Harmam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all-night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pints

ETIQUETTE ON GRANT DAY

Secretary Sherman Writes Denying Reported Dissensions in the Diplomatic Corps as to Precedence.

PARADE OF MERCHANT MARINE

Pictures of the Hero Predominate in the Decorations Put Up Along the Line of March — Complaints About High Prices in Park Stand Seats.

Secretary of State Sherman, in a letter to Mayor Strong, has squarely contradicted the published rumor as to dissensions in the Diplomatic Corps over the question of precedence in the Grant Day parade. The matter has not been seriously considered at committee headquarters from the first. But the space devoted to it by some newspapers has led to some discussion. "This is, in fact, the standard Washington rumor," said one gentleman connected with the committee yesterday. "Whenever Washington society is at a loss for something to do, it starts the precedence story."

Mr. Sherman's letter is as follows:

Department of State,
Washington, April 22.

The Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor, New York City:

My Dear Sir—There has been a good deal of foolish matter printed in the papers here about the question of etiquette as to whether the President and his Cabinet should precede the Ambassadors of foreign countries and other members of the Diplomatic Corps in the procession to the tomb of Gen. Grant. I am assured by Sir Julian Pauncefote and the French Ambassador that the alleged struggle for precedence between the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps is pure fiction. The Ambassadors have made no request or claim in regard to the matter of precedence, and I am advised by one of them that they will not participate in the procession, but will take whatever position is assigned them on the stand where the ceremonies of dedication are to be conducted.

I wish you would give notice to the gentlemen charged with the duty of assigning seats to the different invited guests of the city that they should assign proper places to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the foreign nations, as well as to the President, Vice President, and members of the Cabinet, without any preference to one body of visitors or another. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

Order for the Merchant Marine.

Rear Admiral Frank G. Osborn, in command of the Merchant Marine, issued his general order yesterday. By this order the fleet is divided into four divisions which are further sub-divided into two squadrons each. The divisions are to be under the command of Commodores and the squadrons under the command of commanders. About 170 vessels are thus far enrolled and will meet in the upper harbor opposite Burtis's Dry Dock.

At 2 o'clock the Admiral will hoist a flag with a blue ground with a white square (international code letter P) and when this has been repeated by all the Commodores it will be hauled down and the fleet slowly proceed up the river in two divisions until the head of the fleet reaches the monument. There the regular Merchant Marine salute of dipping the flag will be gone through with by the commanders at intervals of one-half a minute. This salute will be repeated as the fleet files past the war vessels on its way to take position for review.

With the definite disposal of the Merchant Marine every detail attending the parade has been published. The chief concern now is lest President McKinley may be unable to review the latter parade as Gen. Dodge yesterday issued a reassuring order for the benefit of anxious sailors. Inasmuch as it is still believed that the land parade will take up all the President's time, this order was commented upon yesterday as a wish rather than a positive statement. Gen. Dodge's order as is follows:

"A review of the fleet by the President of the United States will take place after he has reviewed the land forces. The details for this review will be ordered by Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce in command of the fleet."

The work of establishing telegraph and telephone stations along the route of the parade was begun yesterday by details of men under the command of Chief Signal Officer James W. Allen, United States Army. This will serve for a system of communication with the Grand Marshal from any point along the parade. The telegraph service will be furnished at points a mile to a mile and a half apart, and telephones about every half mile. A signal station is to be established along Riverside Drive for communication with the ships of war.

Acting Inspector McCullagh of the Police Department visited Gen. Dodge's headquarters yesterday to make arrangements for the disposition of parading organizations after they have been dismissed from the parade at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he is to be in command of the mounted police at that point, and his task will be to keep the dismissed troops from blocking the streets.

The dispatch boat Dolphin, which is to be the President's flagship, arrived off Tompkinsville yesterday, and later went up North River and anchored off Claremont.

Cheap Seats May Be Scarce.

Complaints from all sides are coming to the Park Board in regard to the failure of the scheme for 50-cent seats in stands erected on park grounds. It is said that the permits, for the most part, have been given to clubs, societies, charitable institutions, and churches. The few stands there are for the public are in possession of men who have violated the agreement as to prices and are charging more. President McMillan says that it will be impossible for the Park Board to catch these speculators because their force will be entirely taken up by the other pressing duties of the day.

The owners of stands have also an excuse. They say that when the scheme was first announced, under the then existing scale of prices for carpenters, stands could be erected for about 30 cents a seat, but now there is such a demand for workmen that carpenters have raised their demands for wages until it will be practically impossible, they say, to build the stands for a sum that will permit them to charge 50 cents.

Work on stands generally is progressing satisfactorily, with the possible exception of the municipal stands about the tomb. Some of these structures are scarcely begun, and it will be necessary to work Sunday to finish them in time. Contractor James Brady said yesterday that the delay was the fault of the concerns furnishing the lumber. The President's stand has little more than the floor laid. The stands opposite to this are in about the same condition, while the stand for the Legislature is as yet merely a skeleton.

More decorations made their appearance all over the city yesterday. The example of Trinity has been followed by St. Paul's and other churches further up town. Flags and bunting are flying from stores and private residences in upper Broadway, while the route of the parade is now decked with many flags. The decoration most in favor appears to be either a star or shield of the National colors, with a picture of Gen. Grant in the centre.

The New York Aldermen will see at least part of the ceremonies connected with the Grant Monument dedication. Ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan has invited the board to witness the naval display from the twin-screw steamer Favorite, which he has chartered for the occasion.

An invitation has also been extended to the members of the Boston Common Council, and both bodies will number at least 150 persons, aside from the large number of friends who will probably insist upon accompanying the City Fathers on the day's jaunt. The Favorite has been assigned an advantageous position in the line.

The Executive Committee of the Grant Monument Committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Elihu Root presided. The reports of the various sub-committees were presented and approved, and everything was declared to be in readiness for the ceremonies on Tuesday. Mayor Strong was present, and Walter C. Gilson acted as secretary.

COAT OF PAINT FOR THE CRUISER.

Hiding Scars on the Infanta Isabel's Hull Caused by Insurgent Shots.

The Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel, which cast anchor in the North River opposite Thirty-sixth Street early yesterday morning, is receiving a new coat of paint to hide the marks of shots fired at her by Cuban insurgents. The cruiser was doing patrol duty on the Cuban coast, when at Maravi, near Baracoa, she was attacked by insurgents in small boats. She trained her starboard guns on the attacking party, and soon dispersed it.

The voyage of the cruiser from Cuba was very stormy and one sailor was washed overboard during a heavy gale.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN:

Final Arrangements for the Trip of the Chief Magistrate and His Party to New York.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Final arrangements for the Presidential trip to New York were completed to-day. The Presidential party will go by special train over the Pennsylvania Road, leaving Washington on Monday next at 10:30 A. M. The first car will be occupied by the President and family and Secretary Porter. The private car of President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Company has been made available for the President's use on this occasion. Two Pullman parlor cars will be assigned to the members of the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, each foreign representative being accompanied by a secretary and a servant.

Another Pullman parlor car will be occupied by Mrs. Grant and members of the Grant family, and by members of the Cabinet and representatives of the Supreme Court, the army and navy, with their families. Mrs. U. S. Grant has been assigned one of the staterooms of the car, while the other will be occupied by Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Mr. Algernon Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris, and Miss Rose Mary Sartoris.

The Cabinet party will be made up as follows: Secretary Sherman and daughter, Mrs. McCallum; Secretary Gage, Mrs. Gage, and Mrs. Shumway; Secretary Long and daughter; Secretary and Mrs. Alger, two daughters, Private Secretary Mason, and Adjt. Gen. Ruggles, Postmaster General Gary, wife and daughter, Attorney General McKenna, Secretary Wilson, Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court and wife; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army, wife, and son; Admiral Brown, senior officer of the navy, wife, and daughtre. Secretary Bliss and wife will join the Cabinet party in New York.

SENATOR HOAR ARRIVES.

Advance Guard of Statesmen for the Grant Day Ceremonies.

Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and Congressman Catchings were among the arrivals from Washington at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. They are the advance guard of the Washington delegation to the Grant Monument exercises. The hotels are already filling up with guests who come to participate in the exercises.

Senator Platt is expected here either to-day or to-morrow.

A telegram was received at the Windsor Hotel last evening asking that rooms be reserved for fifty members of the United States Senate, who will stay there during the Grant Day ceremonies.

The House Committee Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—A resolution was adopted in the House to-day by which a committee of twenty-five, of which the Speaker, by the terms of the resolution, was Chairman, was appointed to attend the dedication of the Grant Tomb in New York on Tuesday.

STEAMFITTERS GET AN ADVANCE

Helpers Are Slighted and Strikes Will Be Continued.

The master steamfitters and the journeymen steamfitters settled their differences yesterday, and the latter were promised an advance of 25 cents a day. The men will return to work this morning, and all the non-union men who took their places during the strike will be discharged.

The employers refused to allow the helpers the advance of 25 cents asked. The steamfitters who had promised to stand by them forsook them at the last moment. They said that the helpers are only apprentices, and are well paid. The helpers appealed to the Board of Walking Delegates, and the latter had a stormy session. The board decided to support them in their demands, and not to call off any of the strikes ordered for them and the steamfitters. The whole matter has been placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of the board.

CLARA G. KELLY IS FOUND.

Taken from Her Mother and Returned to Her Foster Parents.

Clara G. Kelly, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha I. Kelly, who was abducted six weeks ago from Brockton, Mass., was found by detectives in Brooklyn last week at the house of her mother, Mrs. Jessie Carr, and on Thursday was restored to her foster parents.

The child is nine years old. Shortly after her birth her mother found that she was unable to keep her and left her in care of the Kellys. Mrs. Carr then disappeared, and did not reappear in Brockton for several years. She then wanted her daughter restored to her, but the Kellys had become attached to the child and endeavored to have the mother give her up. After much persuasion, Mrs. Carr reluctantly consented. After she had gone away for the second time the Kellys applied for papers of adoption in the Plymouth County (Mass.) courts and received a decree.

They became fonder of the child as she grew older, and when six weeks ago a strange woman appeared in Brockton and asked to see Clara the Kellys were considerably disturbed. The woman visited the Grove Street School, where the child was a pupil, and during the recess that day Clara disappeared. Detectives who were engaged went to Canada, where Mrs. Carr had lived, and from there traced her to Brooklyn, where they discovered that Mrs. Carr, under an assumed name, was keeping a boarding house in one of the up-town streets. The detectives boarded at the house for a week, and last Thursday procured a writ of habeas corpus.

When the detectives presented the writ Mrs. Carr became almost frenzied and refused to give up the child. Clara clung to her mother, and for a time the house was in an uproar. Finally, upon the advice of a friend, Mrs. Carr consented, and Clara, pacified by a promise to see the Wild West show when it comes to Brockton, went along with the detectives.

Aged Man Brutally Beaten.

James McKinney, who said he hails from Rochester, N. Y., and James McGee, with no home, were held for trial yesterday in the Centre Street Court, accused of assaulting and trying to rob Michael Walsh, sixty years old, a porter, of 492 Grand Street, according to the story told by Walsh, who is in Gouverneur Hospital, too badly injured to testify against the men. McKinney asked him for money on the Bowery early in the morning, and knocked him down when he said he had none. McGee tried to pick his pockets while McKinney was beating him. Walsh has only one eye, and the doctors believe the injuries he received will destroy it.

"Diamond Flossie's" Death.

Frederick Murphy, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the death of Florence Riley, otherwise "Diamond Flossie," who was found strangled in her flat, at 228 West Twenty-fourth Street, Thursday morning, was remanded from Jefferson Market Court yesterday to the custody of Coroner Tuthill, who committed him to the House of Detention as a witness. The woman's brother telegraphed from Albany that he would see that she is decently buried. Coroner Tuthill said he believed the woman had been robbed of her diamonds on the street and had then gone to her home and committed suicide.

Presidency Offered to Dr. Hallock.

The Trustees of the Westminster University, Denver, Col., offered a salary of $10,000 a year to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Newton Hallock, editor of The Christian Work, to accept the Presidency of the university. Dr. Hallock has not yet decided whether to accept or decline. He purposes going to Denver at once to look over the field.

Many a distressed sufferer from Lung or Throat trouble, who had lost hope under the false idea that his disease was incurable, has been restored to perfect health by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MR. MOSS TAKES HIS SEAT

The New Commissioner Occupies Mr. Roosevelt's Former Offices at Police Headquarters.

SAYS HE IS QUITE UNBIASED

Meetings Called for Yesterday Adjourned Until Monday in the Interest of Harmony — Mayor Strong Explains His Reasons for Making the Appointment.

Police Commissioner Moss yesterday took possession of the offices at Police Headquarters lately vacated by Theodore Roosevelt. The offices are usually assigned to the President of the board, but Mr. Moss will occupy them until the expiration of his term of office, unless the present dead-lock as to the election of a President is sooner broken.

The meeting called for 11 o'clock by Commissioner Andrews as acting President was not held, because at that hour neither Mr. Parker nor Mr. Grant had arrived. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Moss took seats in the board room, and Col. Kipp entered Mr. Moss's presentation of the certificate of his appointment on the minutes. At 11:30 o'clock it was decided to wait no longer, and Mr. Andrews fixed Monday at 10 o'clock for the next meeting. When Commissioners Grant and Parker reached Headquarters shortly before noon they said they were ready for a meeting at any time, and one was called for 2 o'clock.

Almost as soon as Mr. Moss got to his office Mr. Andrews called on him and spent half an hour talking to him. Chief Conlin and the Inspectors, and Capt. O'Brien of the detective squad also paid their respects to the new Commissioner. Mr. Moss talked freely to the reporters.

"I am unbiased and unpledged," he said, "and mean to do the best I can for the department. I have no settled policy, except to believe that the present condition of affairs should not be prolonged. I do not think I have any personal difficulties with any of the Commissioners that will prevent my getting along with them. The interest of the city is the first object to be considered.

"There are, I am told, terrible things expected of the stand I shall take in reference to the officers of the department. No one need have any fear. I am a practical man, and intend, as far as possible, to ignore everything that occurred previous to my coming here. The Police Department is better than before the Lexow investigation, but I think I know some spots where it has relapsed."

Mr. Moss declined to particularize the spots. In reply to a question as to his intention of continuing as counsel to the Parkhurst society, he said he had not had time to decide. He will take advice on the matter.

"As Police Commissioner," he continued, "I shall be nobody else, and pleasant as my relations with the society have always been, and with Dr. Parkhurst personally, I am not the friend of anybody. I have no fears that I shall not get along all right. I believe in the enforcement of the law, but am no extremist. Now, about my politics. I was born a Republican. I am an enrolled member and belong to the Harlem Club. I do not see how the Republican party can suffer by my appointment as Police Commissioner. The Mayor was compelled to appoint a Republican, and he did so. Connection with the machine is not a true test of Republicanism."

When Commissioners Grant and Parker had disposed of their morning mail they went to Mr. Moss's room and were closeted with him for two hours. Mr. Parker explained the condition of affairs and declared himself ready to meet any just demands in the interest of harmony. Mr. Moss had previously heard but one side of the dispute and listened attentively while Commissioner Grant told him Mr. Roosevelt is to blame for the present deadlock. Mr. Grant said that so long as the Commissioners had met frequently in private and discussed beforehand the matters to be brought up at the board meetings there had been no friction, but that for more than six months neither Mr. Andrews nor Mr. Roosevelt had visited his room and he was therefore compelled to make any objection he had to the measures proposed by them in open meeting, and it was that public opposition that had caused the trouble.

Mr. Parker corroborated Mr. Grant, saying that although he had presented every measure he suggested to Mr. Roosevelt and to Mr. Andrews before offering them in meeting neither of those Commissioners had consulted him on any of their ideas in a year.

Mr. Moss remarked that under these circumstances he could see why harmony had not prevailed, but not why it should not prevail. The question of the Presidency then came up. Mr. Moss said he was not prepared to declare himself until he had examined further into the matter, and then it was decided to postpone the meeting called for 2 o'clock. Mr. Parker and Mr. Grant returned to their private rooms and Mr. Moss sent to ask Mr. Andrews, who was waiting in the board room, to come to him. Mr. Andrews went, and five minutes later announced that no meeting would be held until Monday.

There were many rumors around headquarters as to the outcome of the fight for the Presidency. This solution to the problem was advanced by one man. "If," he said, "the Mayor is so frightened at the shrewdness of Mr. Parker, and blames him for obstructing the business of the board and dominating Commissioner Grant, Chief Conlin, Capt. O'Brien and others, why not make him President of the board, and then hold him personally responsible for any maladministration?"

MAYOR STRONG'S REASONS.

Says Mr. Moss Is a Good Republican—Others Refused.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday to give his reasons for appointing Frank Moss as Police Commissioner. The Mayor said that he had offered the appointment to Gen. Wager Swayne, Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, Gen. Ruger, Charles F. Horner, ex-Judge Howland, and Edward Mitchell, and that they had all declined to accept the place.

"They gave as their reasons for declining," said the Mayor, "that, as the appointment was for eight months only, it would take them that long to become familiar with the department, and they would not be in a position to act intelligently at the outset. Then I sent for Mr. Moss. I liked the way he talked, and I appointed him. My chief reasons for so doing were that he is an active Republican, and is familiar with the Police Department. He knows all about the police force, and can go in there and go right to work.

"I asked him about his politics and he said he had always been a straight and active Republican and had always voted the Republican ticket. I did not ask him whether he was 'regular' or otherwise. I never make any difference between Platt men and, Brookfield men. I think I have done my duty to the Republican organization.

"I think I have appointed as many Platt men as anti-Platt men. There are probably more Platt men than anti-Platt men in office now. Mr. Moss is a Republican, and he will take good care of the interests of the party in the matter of election machinery."

The Mayor was asked if he thought that officers whom he had helped to prosecute, especially in the case of Capt. Devery.

"I did not think about that at all," said the Mayor, "but I think Mr. Moss is a man who will not let either feeling or prejudice influence him in the performance of his duty."

The Mayor was then asked if he expected that Mr. Moss would be President of the Police Board. In reply the Mayor said:

"As to Mr. Moss being President of the board, there was nothing said about that, but I would like to see him have the place. I have not asked any of the other Commissioners to vote for him and shall not do so."

THE McLAUGHLIN INDICTMENT.

District Attorney Olcott to Move Its Dismissal Monday.

District Attorney Olcott announced yesterday that he would on Monday next move for the dismissal of the indictment against Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin. The motion will be made before Justice Gieger-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ich, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

McLaughlin was indicted as a result of the Lexow police investigation in 1894. It was charged that while he was Captain of the Old Slip Police Station he had extorted money from Francis W. Seagrist, a builder, for permission to obstruct sidewalks. On his first trial the jury disagreed. A second trial, before Justice Barrett, resulted in his conviction, and he was sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment. The Court of Appeals set aside his conviction, and the Police Commissioners, who had dismissed him from the force, were ordered to restore his name to the roll of the department. He has not been restored to duty since, although required to report at Headquarters every day.

District Attorney Olcott has had several consultations with Justice Barrett and the members of the Police Board of late, and has come to the conclusion that it would be futile to try McLaughlin again.

LEGAL NOTES.

CLOUD UPON TITLE.—William E. D. Stokes brought suit in the Supreme Court in this city to obtain the surrender by Frank R. Houghton of a mortgage which Mr. Stokes executed upon real estate in this city in favor of Houghton, as indemnity for the latter as surety in a receivership proceeding in the Federal Courts. That proceeding was discontinued, and Houghton's bond was canceled, but he refused to return the mortgage. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has reversed the judgment below sustaining demurrer to the complaint, and giving judgment for the defendant. The rule in such cases is stated to be: "1. That wherever a cloud exists, equity will remove it. 2. That any instrument or instruments sufficient of themselves to create a prima facie estate or interest in land, whether absolute or conditional, which the true owner would be compelled to resort to extrinsic proof in order to destroy, constitute a cloud, although the claimant might himself in order to take practical advantage of his interest, be forced to resort to extrinsic proof. 3. That the character of the extrinsic proof to which the owner must resort is immaterial. The mortgage in question answers the definition, at least if recorded, and hence should be canceled."

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WATER RENTS NOT TAXES.—Theodore H. Silkman, who was the owner of premises in the City of Yonkers, which was supplied with water under a statute providing that the expense of construction and maintenance of the works should be paid by water rents, if sufficient, and that any deficiency should be satisfied by a tax, applied to the Board of Water Commissioners to be furnished with water, subject to the rules under which the rate charged him, governed by the quantity of water consumed, had been established. Mr. Silkman objected to the amount of the bill for water rents, and when defendant threatened to cut off the water supplied to his buildings brought an action to restrain the board from doing so, and to recover certain moneys paid, upon the ground that they were illegal. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Martin, has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendants, holding that plaintiff's application to be furnished with water was in effect an express covenant on his part to pay the rates charged; and, under such circumstances, rates so established and charged, based upon the quantity of water consumed by the taker, were not in the nature of taxes, but were water rents, established for water actually supplied to and used by the taker under an express contract to pay for it at the rates established. The court decides also that when, under a statute conferring power to establish a scale of rents to be charged to and paid by private consumers for the use of water in a municipality, the question of consumption is one of the elements to be considered in determining the rates, it is not unreasonable for the water authorities to provide less rates when a large amount of water is used than where a small quantity is consumed.

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PERSONAL LIABILITY OF ADMINISTRATOR.—On appeal by Amelia Ferguson from judgment overruling her demurrer to Charles A. Benedict's complaint in his suit to recover for the burial of her brother, the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has affirmed the judgment, holding that a personal representative having sufficient assets in his hands is personally liable for the funeral expenses and interment of his decedent, to such an extent as was suitable to the decedent's station and rank. The complaint stated that the plaintiff, as undertaker, buried defendant's brother, furnished materials and expended money in connection with such burial, all of which were necessary and of the reasonable value of $247.25; that thereafter letters of administration upon the estate of the decedent were issued to the defendant, who received assets of the estate in excess of $800. The court holds that the complaint contained every requisite of a good cause of action against the defendant individually.

***

DECISION ON THE MERITS.—In a suit by Cora E. Bliven against George H. Robinson and others, as executors, to set aside three written instruments executed by plaintiff, upon the ground that her signatures thereto were obtained by fraud, the Court of Appeals has affirmed a judgment given in favor of defendants upon dismissal of the complaint on the trial upon the merits. After a motion by the defendants, at the close of the plaintiff's case, to dismiss the complaint upon the ground that the facts proved did not constitute a cause of action, had been in form granted and the ruling excepted to, the plaintiff, instead of resting upon the decision as announced, joined the defendants in requesting the court to make findings of facts and conclusions of law upon all the issues in the case. This was done, and a decision was rendered thereon dismissing the complaint upon the merits. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Martin, affirming judgment of the late General Term, Second Department, that the plaintiff cannot insist that the decision is in effect a mere nonsuit, and not a determination of the action upon the merits, on the ground that the defendants had not formally rested their case.

***

FUNERAL EXPENSES.—Abraham Sindrack, the brother and only next of kin of Morris Sindrack, on the death of the latter assigned $80 of a bank account left by the decedent to Congregation Shomri Laboker Anshe Sakoler, in consideration of its burial of the brother. The association thereupon buried the deceased, and soon afterward Abraham Sindrack and David Friedman had letters of administration issued to them. They drew out the money, but refused to pay the sum agreed upon. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment, given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff, in a suit by the association against these administrators, holding that the instrument was enforceable by action as an equitable assignment of defendant's interest in the fund of the deceased brother, as his next of kin, to the extent of the claim of the plaintiff.

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EXCESSIVE BILL FOR ELECTION BALLOTS.—Adolph L. King was indicted by a Grand Jury of Richmond County for having presented to the Board of Supervisors of that county a false and fraudulent claim and bill for printing election ballots. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment of the County Court of Richmond County in favor of the defendant, sustaining his demurrer to the indictment. The Court holds, by Justice Cullen, that where a claim presented to the board is unliquidated, has not been contracted for at any specific price, and is not the subject of any statutory provision, the presentation to the board of a bill containing a statement of excessive or exorbitant value, unaccompanied by any false statement of collateral circumstances, does not constitute an indictable offense.

Annual Sale OF Black and Colored Dress Silks In Both Stores.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street. Broadway and 11th St.

BIG RAID ON BUCKET SHOPS

Three New Street Houses Closed in the Afternoon by a Squad of Detectives.

EXCITEMENT IN THE STREET

Police, by a Preconcerted Movement, Descended on the Places at the Same Moment—Legal Aid Society People Pleased.

The war of extermination against bucket shops now being conducted in this city received fresh impetus yesterday, when three establishments in New Street were raided by the police and eleven persons connected with them were arrested. The establishments raided were the Standard Company of 53 New Street, the Manhattan Commission Company of 49 New Street, and J. Willard Woodruff & Co. of 51 New Street.

Detective Sergeant Wade, who was in charge of the police, brought down town with him from Police Headquarters thirty-six detectives in citizens' clothes. They assembled at a given rendezvous at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. All had been assigned to their places and knew just where to go and what to do. It was deemed necessary to raid all the places simultaneously. Accordingly the men proceeded by twos and threes into the various places, six men being in each place. The remaining eighteen lurked in the vicinity as reserve men to come forth at the proper moment.

Precisely at 1:30 a shrill blast from Sergt. Wade's whistle signaled that the moment was at hand. Instantly there was great commotion in all the bucket shops. There was a wild scramble, an overturning of chairs, and a rush for doors and windows, but all to no effect, for certain men had been specially detailed to block all exits, and no one escaped. There was no intention to molest the customers, and the raid was not conducted on the lines of Capt. Chapman's Newmarket coup. The proprietors and clerks, who had been singled out beforehand, were taken into custody, and all the rest were allowed to depart. Several frightened women in the Manhattan offices hurried out as soon as the doors were opened.

The prisoners were taken before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court, where they described themselves as follows:

Franklin E. Elmont, 16 years old, of 367 Bleecker Street, clerk; William Darragh, 30 years old, of 393 Bleecker Street, bookkeeper; John F. Quinlan, 30 years old, of 370 Washington Street, broker; Walter Elliott, 32 years old, of 211 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, clerk; Arnold Polstar, 25 years old, of 812 Monitor Street, Jersey City, broker, and Charles Tobin, 29 years old, of Bergen Point, N. J., broker. These were all arrested in the office of the Manhattan Commission Company.

From the Standard Company's office the following persons were taken: George Clayton, 40 years old, of 474 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, clerk, and Jeremiah H. Reiss, 63 years old, of 283 West Thirty-fourth Street, broker.

In Woodruff & Co.'s office the following were arrested: Charles Miller, 55 years old, of Port Richmond, S. I., broker; William Johnson, 40 years old, of 77 Seventh Avenue, broker, and John W. Woodruff, 26 years old, of Willow Place, broker.

All of the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and Magistrate Brann held them for examination on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. In the cases of Elliott, Tobin, and Woodruff, reputed proprietors of the places, he fixed the bail at $1,000. Each of the others he held in $500 bail.

At the office of President Arthur Von Briesen of the Legal Aid Society, 229 Broadway, there was much elation over the success of the raid.

"When we announced last January," said Mr. Von Briesen, "that we were going to drive the bucket shops out of New York the brokers laughed at us. We couldn't draw a line of sharp distinction, they said, between the legitimate trader and the gambler. Well, we have done it, and we intend to keep right at it, and we have no doubt that ultimately we shall be able to rid the city of these sharks who are fattening upon the poor and the gullible."

Hegerfeldt's Mail Ordered Held.

An order has been issued by the Postal Department at Washington to the Post Office authorities here to detain mail addressed to G. R. Hegerfeldt of Lubeck, Germany, he being said to be conducting a lottery scheme and advertising through the mails.

Two More Fraud Orders.

A fraud order was issued by the postal authorities yesterday against the Empire Watch Company and the Enterprise Watch Company of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. A reporter learned at the address given that both companies had gone out of existence. A man named Wiswald, who was the head and front of the Enterprise Watch Company, is in the flower-seed business at the address mentioned. He said he knew of no fraud order having been issued against him personally.

Alleged Poolroom Keeper Caught.

On evidence gathered by his agents, Acting Supt. Burr of the Parkhurst Society yesterday caused the arrest of James Shea of 58 Great Jones Street, who, it was alleged, ran a poolroom at 148 East Fourteenth Street. A man, who it was claimed dealt in policy at the same place, and for whom a warrant had been issued, made his escape. Shea was held for the Grand Jury in the Essex Market Police Court.

Contributions Are Acknowledged.

The State Charities Aid Association acknowledges the following contributions received in response to its recent appeal for funds for sending homeless mothers and babies to country situations: From Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, $50; from "M. E. C.," $15; from "T. M. W.," $5.35; from the Cosmopolitan Sewing Circle, $27.68. Additional contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Miss Helen C. Butler, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Honors Conferred on W. R. Spooner.

W. R. Spooner of this city, who for three biennial terms was Premier of the Order Royal Sons of Good Fellows, declined unanimous re-election to that office yesterday at the session of the Supreme Assembly. On his retirement from the Premiership the Supreme Assembly created him general counsel of the order for the United States.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR DOZY HOURS.

Writes some one:

"Of course, we like such novelty and picturesqueness as you tell us about for Summer; but we like comfort too. Tell us what is most tempting for dozy hours."

We answer: Those same novel and picturesque pieces.

Take the newest of all—enameled reed—couches and chairs have adjustable backs, and backs shaped as if moulded to the body; broad arms for one's elbows, and rests for one's feet; and a wonderful coolness and "springiness" besides. Take the charming stained pieces—green and red—seats and backs are shaped and cushioned irresistibly. Take the rattan and grass-cloth couches—take almost anything from our "Summer Floor" and comfort beckons you to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FUNERAL OF "BILLY" BIRCH.

Elks Perform the Last Rites for the Dead Minstrel—Many Friends Attended.

The funeral of "Billy" Birch was conducted according to the rites of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at the rooms of Lodge No. 1 of the order, at 19 West Twenty-seventh Street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

There was a large attendance of members, and many women were present. One old lady who gave her name as Mrs. McLean, arrived at 11 o'clock, and after the services followed the funeral cortege to the grave. She said that she had known Mr. Birch since 1857, when they had been wrecked on the coast of South America.

The heavy curtains of the windows were drawn and the electric lights were turned on. The platform was decorated with palms, and in front lay the body of the dead minstrel in a plain, cloth covered coffin. On the coffin a large floral pillow and sheaf of wheat were laid. Near by sat the widow and Mr. Birch's two sisters, Mrs. C. A. Brown and Mrs. J. Sedley. The members of the order all wore mourning. The pall bearers were Tony Pastor, Thomas F. Brogan, Edward Leach, Charles H. Bigelow, Stephen M. Sisson, John F. Shannon, Frank Moran, Daniel Kelly, Nicholas Engel, Charles Shaddock, and John P. Smith.

Exalted Ruler Thomas F. Brogan, conducted the funeral service. The Clipper Quartet sang "The Vacant Chair" and Arthur Moreland delivered the eulogy. He paid a high tribute to the dead man's integrity and sterling honesty, his sincere friendship, and philanthropy.

The quartet sang "Abide With Me" and Miss Caroline Hull, contralto, rendered "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

SNAPPED AT ITS PLAYMATE.

The Late "Billy" Birch's Dog Frightened Visitors.

At the home of the late "Billy" Birch, 76 Seventh Avenue, yesterday, shortly before his body was taken to the Elks' rooms for the funeral, some friends called to take a last look. Mercedes Webster, a little girl, seven years old, who had been playing with Mr. Birch's pet bull terrier, also came into the room, and John Thompson, an Elk, raised the coffin lid for little Mercedes to look once more on the face of her dead friend.

The dog bounded in, and, with a bark, jumped upon her, lightly scratching her on the cheek. It gave a playful snap at her lip, and then began licking the child's face. Some of the visitors thought that the dog was mad, but Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Birch dispelled their fears, and dog and child scampered off together. The little girl was not hurt.

UNIVERSITY CLUB'S NEW HOME.

Plans for the Building to be Erected on St. Luke's Hospital Site.

Plans for the new home of the University Club, to be erected on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, have been filed with the Building Department by McKim, Mead & White, the architects.

This clubhouse is to be five stories high, built of granite and brick, and will cost about $750,000. It will occupy part of the old St. Luke's Hospital site, with a frontage of 100.5 feet on Fifth Avenue and 150 feet on Fifty-fourth Street. There will be an L extension to Fifty-fifth Street, with a frontage of 25 feet on that street.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

The Annual Meeting of the General Society Held.

The annual meeting of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was held yesterday in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue. The charter of the society was amended so that no member shall hold membership in more than one State society or local chapter at the same time.

It was decided to organize a junior auxiliary to the society, to be composed of children of members who are not yet old enough to become members of the general organization. This auxiliary it is proposed to organize in connection with every State society and chapter. It will, however, be under the direction of the National organization.

Dr. Dix Identified the Bible.

The Bible found in the possession of Thomas O'Brien of 85 Madison Street was formally identified yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix as belonging to his nieces. It was stolen from St. Paul's vestry, on Vesey Street, in October last. O'Brien said the book was in a parcel left at his place by George Brady, who is now in prison for abandonment. He had not opened it, and did not know its contents. Thomas J. Maxwell, a private detective, said he was informed O'Brien stole the Bible from the vestry. Under a pledge of secrecy he told Magistrate Brann the name of his informant. O'Brien was paroled in the custody of his counsel for examination Monday.

Captured an Illicit Distillery.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors under Acting Collector McKinney of Brooklyn seized an illicit distillery early yesterday morning on Flushing Creek, near Hoffman's Boulevard, in Queens County.

The still, with its capacity of 450 gallons a day, is one of the largest the revenue officers have taken on Long Island for years. Sixteen barrels of molasses and a barrel of yeast were in the place. Unfortunately, there were no arrests. The plant had just been finished, and had the officers waited a day or two longer they would have found it in full operation. The plant is worth about $2,000, and, together with the land upon which it stands, will be confiscated by the Government.

Fourteenth Regiment Dissensions.

Brigadier Gen. McLeer of Brooklyn has taken a hand in the Fourteenth Regiment troubles, and as a result of his persuasion Majors Toby and Gillon have been induced to withhold their resignations, in the hope that any existing disagreements may be adjusted. The action of the Majors will doubtless have the effect, if Gen. McLeer's counsels prevail, of preventing other contemplated resignations.

Despondency Leads to Suicide.

Michael Bolzer, a saloon keeper at 256 Ninth Avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking poison. The amendments to the Raines law lately passed had made it impossible for him to continue in business. Nearly all his money was invested in his saloon, which had proved a losing venture, and he was despondent.

Clothing made-to-order? No.

But ready-made doesn't describe ours—it's the good tailor's at the first try-on.

We can fit some without alterations—so can the tailor; but if a suit doesn't fit, we do as the tailor does, fit it.

Shoes, hats and furnishings.

Bicycle-golf suits, $8 to $18.
Sack suits, $12 to $28.
Overcoats, $12 to $30.

"Full dress uniform" is the order for Grant day.

White duck trousers—cotton $2, linen $5.
White Gloves, 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TR

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Arctic Books and Travel.

EXPEDITIONS NORTH AND SOUTH THIS YEAR—THE FAR SOUTH NEGLECTED BY US.

It is admitted to be the prerogative of every person who has passed beyond the imaginary lines that bound the polar zones to write a narrative of his adventures, together with an exposition of his theory as to the best rout to the pole. Almost every expedition has given birth to one book; most expeditions have brought forth two. The titles alone of books about the polar regions take up fifty-two pages of a quarto catalogue of the Boston Public Library.

From the days of stout Capt. John Davis, in 1585, who discovered the strait that bears his name and suffered so many "discomforts" from the "irksome noyse of the yce," to the sad journal of Lieut. A. W. Greely, written in 1881-3, narratives of arctic experience have ranked the most thrilling among tales of adventure. But during the last fifteen years they have hardly held their own. Nansen's "First Crossing of Greenland," a most entertaining work, is rather humorous than thrilling, and his latest book, "Farthest North," remarkable as it is in so many ways, cannot be said to abound in passages that are tense with excitement. Jackson's story of the Tundra country of the Samoyads is tame.

Lieut. Peary might, if he chose, write a grim enough account of his expedition during 1893-5, but he has been satisfied with giving a few columns of adventure to the newspapers. So has the ingenious Mr. Wellman, who set forth so buoyantly for the region north of Spitzbergen and came to grief so soon with a smashed ship and a broken leg. Mr. Walsh's account of the little Miranda disasters in 1894 lacks the background of Winter snows, darkness, and cold.

The recent tales of the north have failed to present that element of heroic struggle and endurance which "purifies the soul" of the reader with "pity and terror," like a good tragedy. This is chiefly because modern explorers, equipped with devices for meeting the conditions now known to exist in the north, have escaped disaster. But this season a new adventure is to be tried, and what stuff it may demand in the adventurers cannot be predicted.

During almost fifty years, from 1847 to 1893, no book appeared about the antarctic regions, because no explorer sought them, for the voyage of the Challenger can hardly be called an antarctic expedition. Since 1892 two or three sealing steamers have passed into the Antarctic Zone in the Summer season, and two books have been published, but neither Mr. Burn-Murdock's "From Edinburgh to the Antarctic" nor Mr. Bull's "Voyage of the Antarctic" has much value, except as it reveals a few conditions in a region to which all explorers are looking. For it is in the south that data of chief scientific value are to be obtained. Scientific men welcome knowledge about the north; they demand information about the south. Since 1843 no purely scientific expedition has sought those regions. No man has ever wintered in them. Practically nothing is known about their geology and meteorology. About their terrestrial magnetism nothing is surely established, not even the exact location of the magnetic pole, and for lack of this information, says the Royal Society of London, progress in the science of magnetism is quite checked. Therefore, at least three expeditions, and perhaps more, will start south this Summer.

The north will not be neglected. Jackson, from the top of Franz Josef Land, has perhaps already started upon the "dash" that is to surpass Nansen's record. Nansen has lent the Fram to friends for another drift across the Arctic Ocean. Andrée is preparing to rise in his balloon from Spitsbergen, trusting that the wind may blow him across the pole to Siberia. Lieut. Peary, sure of his $150,000 subscription, is perfecting his plans for a slow, regular advance, with a retreat assured by a line of supplies, from the north of Greenland to the pole. This Summer he will make a preliminary trip to Whale Sound for the purpose of ordering dogs and engaging Eskimo companions. Half a dozen less conspicuous expeditions are announced to set out for Summer work in the ice.

But they cannot expect to accomplish much that is new. A fair conjecture can be formed about conditions above the fields of Nansen and Lockwood, but all we know about what lies near Ross's furthest point is that the antarctic territory includes snow, volcanoes, and a magnetic pole. The scientific data which has been so carefully filled in by observers in the North, remains in the South for the first comer to take. Whoever shall spend a Winter in moderate industry below the Southern circle will infallibly collect stores of valuable information.

For this aluring region, according to rumor, half a dozen expeditions are about to sail. It is asserted—and denied—that the great Dr. Nansen has his eye upon Victoria Land, among whose mountains probably lies the magnetic pole. Some $225,000 in subscriptions is desired for a German expedition to enter the unknown region south of Kerguelen Island. The young and impressionable Mr. Borchgrevinck has arranged, it is said, to be landed with a party near Cape Adare, the point where, by smartly outwitting his companions, as he boasts with evident glee, he succeeded in being the first man to set foot upon the so-called Antarctic Continent. Lluet. Von Geriache of the Belgium Navy, envied of all explorers, has Government support for an advance upon Graham Land, but he does not mean to winter in the antarctic cold.

Subscriptions for two expeditions with essentially the same objects are requested by American leaders. The plan first presented, laid before the public more than three years ago, is that of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, in 1891-2 surgeon of the North Greenland expedition under Lieut. Peary. The second is that of Prof. Angelo Heilprin, Professor of Geology and Palaeontology in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences and in 1892 leader of the Peary relief expedition. The chief feature in both plans is the maintenance of Winter quarters in Graham Land and the collection of specimens and meteorological data.

What experiences all these explorers may meet it is impossible to predict. Doubtless that will depend in a great measure upon what they try to do. If they are content to remain near their houses their stories will probably be as quiet as the first volume of "Farthest North." For nowadays, what with portable houses, canned foods, and electric lights, no longer need a polar Winter be a terrible experience of cold and scurvy. But if the explorers attempt to make sledge journeys inland they are likely to meet with difficulties. For the antarctic continent is guarded by mountains as lofty as Mont Blanc, some covered thousands of feet deep with snow, others bare and black, spouting flames and lava. Travel among these mountains can hardly be child's play, and the experiences will be of a new character and will furnish a new kind of story.

The time is approaching when the explorers must sail away, leaving their friends, relatives, and backers to meditate upon the question whether it is nicer to have a little cape called after you, in italic type, rather catching to the eye upon a map, than to have your name sprawling across a whole "land" in thin capitals, so wide apart that most people will overlook them. It is particularly fitting that at least some of those capes and lands should bear American names, and that the adventures of their discoveries should not have to be translated for us from Norwegian, German, or French.

It is fitting that this country should support an antarctic expedition, not only for scientific reasons, but also for the sake of sentiment. For ever since 1836-42, the years of the first scientific expedition sent out by the United States Government, a shadow has rested upon our flag in the South. Three Governments were represented below the antarctic circle between 1841 and 1843. Louis Philippe sent forth Dumont d'Urville to discover, just for the glory of France. England sent Sir James Ross—then Capt. Ross—in the interests of science, to discover the magnetic pole. The United States sent Lieut. Charles Wilkes, in command of five ships, to look after chances for commerce in the southern seas, and, incidentally, to make what discoveries he could.

In those days an expedition that spent four years away from home was sure to bring back information of value, because so little was known about the world. The United States exploring expedition did bring back much information, but it was botched from beginning to end. Before it was prepared it had caused dissension in Congress and dissension among the officers of Van Buren's Government. The officers of the expedition were at odds among themselves and with their commander during most of their absence. After the return of the expedition Wilkes had to submit to a court-martial for alleged improper treatment of his men and for alleged cruelty to the natives of South Sea islands where he had landed. His ships discovered the antarctic continent and sailed along its coast for 1,100 miles, but the commander carelessly gave Ross an excuse for discrediting all the American observations. Nowadays Wilkes's hand appears upon all charts, even those published in Great Britain. But the memory of the mistakes that his expedition made hangs about the American record in the antarctic regions.

If any race ought to make a new record it is our own.

Jacobites in England.

MEN STILL LIVING WHO ADHERE TO THE STUART CAUSE.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Review of Books and Art of Saturday last were published the names of those who, living in the Province of New York in the Colonial period, took the abjuration oath in the young Pretender's time, swearing allegiance to King George. What is curious is to find out that in England, Jacobitism is not exactly dead. Of course there is nothing like a Jacobite movement, though there are some unquestionably honest people who still adhere to the Stuarts. Now Englishmen loyal to the Queen, though they may laugh at the few Jacobites still existing, rather like their conservatism. A crank, so that his crankiness has had an existence for a century or more, is rather respected in Great Britain. It is for this reason, the antiquity of the thing, that anti-vaccination societies exist in England and in the United States. There may be probable advocates of Harold in England, for aught we know, who would still fight the claims of William the Conqueror. The Jacobite in England is then stone dead, but still there are little attempts to galvanize the corpse. It seems a publication of to-day favors the cause of the Pretender, and this is taken from Notes and Queries:

At present the only periodical issued is The Royalist, published quarterly by Brown, 17 Tothill Street, Westminster. The Legitimist Calendar, published by Henry & Co., St. Martin's Lane, contains a complete list of the Jacobite and Legitimist societies, also much interesting information concerning the movement. The four chief London societies are the Order of the White Rose, (Protonotary, 129 Finborough Road, S. W.,) the Order of St. Germain, (Registrar, 12 Hyde Park Place, W.,) the Thames Valley Legitimist Club, (Secretary, 89 Coningham Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.,) and the Legitimist Registration Union, (Secretary, 62 Tower Chambers, Moorgate, E. C.) Further information can be obtained from any of the above officials or from myself.

ALOYSIUS LUMBYE, Chairman,
Thames Valley Legitimist Club."
34 Walcot Square, S. E.

The Brookline Loan Exhibition.

Not jealous of the loan exhibition in Boston proper, but emulating it, Brookline has now its own exhibit, and The Boston Transcript declares that the 107 works shown there are quite as good as—even in some ways a trifle better than—those in Boston. Taking the moderns, there are the works of Diaz, Millet, Couture, Daubigny, Monet, Boudin, Eduard Frere Clays, Chaplin, Dupré. Of the great old fellows, the Imperishables, there is a grand Rubens, a Van Goyen, and a wondrous Mengs. There is a Reynolds, a fine example, and there are a Copley and a Lawrence, and as representative Americans not less than six excellent Stuarts and a Trumbull. One Stuart is the portrait of Bowditch of navigation fame. The Reynolds pictures are the "Lady Lennox" and the "Mrs. Yates," and certainly in the "Lady Lennox" the English master is at his best. The Trumbull is a portrait of Mrs. De Witt Clinton, and after her father Franklin Square in New York was named, and not Benjamin Franklin as it is generally supposed. This picture, The Boston Transcript says, has never been exhibited.

Pictures Wanted in Abyssinia.

An amusing story of the Abyssinian taste in art comes from Rome. Before the late conflict between Italy and the African country, a commission was sent to Rome and pictures were ordered for the decoration of the cathedral Adis Abeba, within whose sacred precincts the Emperor Menelik dwells—that is to say, when he is not fighting. The window measurements were sent to Rome, and the pictures were put in hand, when Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian Ambassador, came to Rome. He saw the pictures, examined them critically and rejected them, or they were to be subjected to certain changes. An interpreter, being called in, was found incapable of presenting the Ambassador's exact ideas. Whereupon the Ras—the irascible one, we might say—seized a bit of charcoal and rapidly sketched on the floor precisely what was wanted. His idea was that of a universal judgment. In heaven were King Humbert, the Queen, the Emperor Menelik, Crispi, Antonelli, and in sheol, or its equivalent in Abyssinian, were all the enemies of his native land. Now that the Adowa conflict has taken place, it is questionable whether the whole scheme of the painting will not have to be remodeled. As the work of the library at Washington is about finished, some of our leading American artists might find in the Emperor Menelik a patron.

For a Stuart Memorial.

What a fine thing it would be to bring together all the Stuarts in the United States, and to make a grand exhibition of them, with the final purpose of erecting a memorial in honor of this great American artist. According to The Boston Evening Transcript, just such a measure has been proposed. There can be no local jealousy in such a matter, therefore why make it particular to Boston? Exhibitions of the Stuart pictures might be held in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and the proceeds from them could be devoted to the erection of an appropriate monument in Washington. A committee might be formed, represented by leading men in various parts of the United States. With this end in view, how desirable a perfect catalogue of the works of Gilbert Stuart would be, if it were written and arranged by Mr. Charles Henry Hart! A memorial to be put in place in 1900 recalling this, the greatest of our portrait artists, would be a National event.

Scott's Catastrophe.

LESLIE STEPHEN TELLS THE STORY OF HIS RUIN AND SHEDS NEW LIGHT ON IT.

Mr. Leslie Stephen has written, in The Cornhill Magazine for April, an article with the title "The Story of Scott's Ruin." Andrew Lang, in his "Life of J. G. Lockhart," brought recently before us this the saddest of episodes, Sir Walter Scott's money troubles. Lockhart, as Scott's son-in-law, has tried to explain the causes of these financial difficulties, but the matter never has been made sufficiently clear, and we may add, following Mr. Leslie Stephen's dicta, "that, as to details, they never will be."

In the "Life of Scott," Lockhart "had the difficult task of accounting for his father-in-law's misfortunes, and it was of course to be expected that the other persons concerned should not be satisfied with the statement." As to Lockhart, as Mr. Stephen expresses it, "he was one of the men who are predestined to be generally misunderstood." He certainly had an unpleasant manner, and showed it in his speech and writings, and had "too hearty a scorn for fools as well as folly."

Descanting on Lang's "Life of Lockhart," Mr. Stephen finds no fault with the defense which Mr. Lang presents, but implies that this defense is by no means as clear as it might have been. The matter still remains in an ambiguous light, that is to say, the true cause of Walter Scott's failure. So, he begins, "the shortest plan is to tell what seems to me to be the true story, from which it may incidentally appear how far it was slurred or softened in Lockhart's hands."

As to Mr. Stephen being an expert accountant, he presumes no more to fill that rôle than does Mr. Andrew Lang. To explain how the trouble came about, Mr. Stephen writes:

"Scott wishes to borrow money. He gets the loan the more easily because he can say Constable will also be responsible: 'He will repay you if I can't.' The fiction is that Constable owes Scott a debt already, and that Scott can therefore hand over this debt to his own creditors. Meanwhile, the fact is that no such debt exists. Constable admits it because he accepts a reciprocal service from Scott. He borrows money, stating that Scott will be responsible. The credit of each therefore helps the other. But now, if either is unable to pay, the other has to pay the debts of both. This was what actually happened. Constable failed, and Scott found himself suddenly liable not only for his own debts, but for some £40,000 raised by Constable. That, as everybody agrees, was the immediate cause of the catastrophe. The question is who was to blame, and especially why Scott, who had been making an unprecedented income by his pen, and who had an independent income of his own, should have been borrowing large sums, and borrowing them in this undesirable fashion? That, again, is in general terms answered by obvious facts. Scott wanted money because he had set up as a landed proprietor, built a fine house, collected curiosities, and indulged in expensive hospitality. To understand the position, however, so as to apportion the responsibility, we have to look a little more closely at the previous history, which, though indicated, is mixed up with other matters in Lockhart's 'Life.'"

When Scott was a lad he became acquainted with James Ballantyne. They were schoolmates. When the two had grown to man's estate Scott became a mem-

ber of a club, and met Ballantyne. Somewhat later Ballantyne became a printer, and published a paper at Kelso and set up Scott's early ballads. The work was so well done that Scott suggested that Ballantyne should carry on his business in Edinburgh, and so the printer made the move, and set up the Border Press there in 1802. The printing business was apparently successful, but the trouble was want of capital, and Ballantyne was forced to borrow. The credit of the concern was not good:

"Scott had lent him money, but on a renewed application for help, took (in 1805) a most unfortunate step. He [Scott] thought it imprudent to lend, but consented to become an unavowed partner in the business. Ballantyne gave employment in the firm to his brother John, a shifty, harum-scarum person, and the two Ballantynes became Scott's trusted agents and courtiers." * * *

Scott, though he could not help seeing what were the failings of the two Ballantynes, felt:

"Bound to stick by his clients through thick and thin. They came to be the intermediaries between him and the outside world. He had to be approached through this, his little court; and as they had their own interests—and John at least was given to roundabout intrigues—Scott's own reputation suffered from this indefinite and secret connection. Murray and Longman, instead of making a direct bargain with the author himself, had to negotiate through these inferior auxiliaries, and were far from pleased with these manoeuvres."

Why should Walter Scott have tried to conceal his personality? The motives we can only guess. "He had been annoyed by hearing that publishers thought that his name was becoming too cheap." Somehow there is an inherent dread on the part of a prolific writer lest the time should come when a public should tire of him, and it is a fear not without reason. The longing is great to assume a new name and to test the acumen of readers. If the book when anonymous succeeds the pride of an author is enhanced. With Walter Scott the secret of "the Waverly Novels" proved to be a grand success—an overwhelming one. "Once begun, the mystery was rather attractive than otherwise, and it amused him to keep back the revelation."

Mr. Stephens thinks this system put Scott in an unsatisfactory condition. It was in 1809 that Scott's situation had assumed an unfortunate aspect.

"He was already connected in various ways with the great Constable, who had paid what was thought a fancy price for 'Marmion,' had published Scott's great edition of Dryden, and was following it with another edition of Swift. Constable was also publisher of The Edinburgh Review, to which Scott had contributed many articles."

Jeffrey's review of "Marmion" in The Edinburgh was not a pleasant one, and Scott took offense. Then Scott started the idea of a Quarterly Review, which would uphold other politics than those held by The Edinburgh, and so the firm of Ballantyne & Co. was to be put in opposition to Constable,

"The new firm would enable him to garrison Edinburgh and organize what literary faculty there might be in the Tory Party. It would act in alliance with Murray, the publisher of The Quarterly, and it would publish an 'Edinburgh Annual Register,' which should enable him to expound the true version of contemporary history. He has thus concocted, as he tells Morritt, (January, 1809,) 'a grand scheme of opposition to the proud critics of Edinburgh.' The Whigs should no longer have it in their power to suppress wholesome literature. Besides defending the good cause, he would be able to help needy friends. Southe, for example, was to be the main historia.. of the 'Register.' And then there were more purely literary purposes in which Scott was greatly interested. He had already edited some valuable historical collections, and had further enterprises in hand. Here, unluckily, was a weak point. Although no one was ever better able than Scott to please the public taste, he was a curiously bad judge of their taste in literature generally. He judged other men's likings, as we must all more or less do, by his own. What interested him would interest them. He was fascinated by local ballads and the old antiquarian researches which threw light upon ancient manners and customs."

Then John Ballantyne & Co. published what Mr. Stephen calls "unsalable literature," and the firm piled up a stock of it.

"A ponderous 'History of the Culdees,' written by a valued friend; a heavy volume of 'Tixall Poetry,' which cost £2,000; an edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, undertaken by a wandering German, whom he most generously protected till the poor man's death; Miss Seward's 'Poems,' a burden which he had incurred from rather excessive civility to one of the early recognizers of his talent, and other failures, encumbered the new firm. The new 'Register' itself caused a loss of over £1,000 a year, and, considering that the Ballantynes had insufficient capital and did not enjoy a good reputation for solvency, it is no wonder that the venture was in grievous difficulties after three or four years. By 1813 they were at the verge of bankruptcy. The cause, as James Ballantyne admitted, was clear enough—'beginning in debt, without capital, and always heavily in advance.' Magnificent schemes with insufficient means are a very obvious short cut to ruin, and the only wonder seems to be that Scott managed to escape at the time. Scott, however, showed abundant energy as well as buoyancy and courage. He was obliged to consent to make an application to the rival against whom he had been, as he said, preparing his bombs. The personal quarrel had speedily blown over, and Constable now agreed to look into the books. It appeared that Ballantyne & Co. were liable for about £15,000 within the next year, and that all their assets, if they could be realized, would be about equal to their liabilities. As, however, the times were hard, it was necessary to get some temporary help. Scott applied to the Duke of Buccleuch, as the chief of his clan, and the Duke's guarantee enabled him to raise the necessary sum. But, further, it was decided that the publishing business must be given up altogether. The printing was substantially a sound business, and might still be carried on. Scott accepted the position. He set most vigorously to work to extricate himself, and, after a sharp struggle, with apparently complete success. He complained, and it seems quite justly, of the conduct of the Ballantynes. They had not looked things fairly in the face, and had kept both themselves and him in darkness."

Gradually the dead stock of books was worked off. Scott was securing a great deal of money from the Waverley novels. John Ballantyne fancied that the troubles of the firm had passed, and that there was £1,000 to the good. The bond to the Duke of Buccleuch was canceled. Scott believed that he had an "independent income and unincumbered property."

This Mr. Stephen calls the "first act of the drama." But Lockhart says that John Ballantyne was under a delusion, that mixed up as was the publishing with the printing business, Ballantyne & Co. had debts amounting to £10,000. Well, what of that? From his writing Scott was making £8,000 a year, besides having an independent income. If only Scott had extinguished this debt, which he could have easily done in two or three years!

The catastrophe came about in this way—or the explanation of it is as follows: In 1816 James Ballantyne wanted to marry, and it was necessary that James should make a clear showing of his resources to the relatives of the woman he was to make his wife. Scott arranged that James should retire from the firm on a salary of £400 as a manager. Then for six years the writer of romances became Ballantyne & Co. "He was the sole proprietor, and had, of course, a right to do what he pleased. In 1822, matters looking up, James was again taken into partnership. The partners were only to draw moderate sums, so that the debt might be extinguished. The debt, however, implies a remarkable state of things."

"Scott as an honorable man agrees that he is to be personally responsible for the bills due at that time by the firm. They then amounted to £30,000. Between this time and the crash at the end of 1825 the debts had increased to £46,000. This debt, increased by the additional liability caused by Constable's failure, brought about Scott's ruin."

The nest egg of debt had increased, and there was always additional interest to pay, and interest on interest. As to Scott's relationship with Constable, Mr. Stephen thus explains it:

"Everything, indeed, shows that his misfortune came upon him as a stunning surprise; and the heroic spirit with which he afterward sacrificed health and life in the effort to redeem his honor proves unmistakably that, if he was under a strange blindness, it was not because his transactions had lowered his moral sense. The explanation of his strange ignorance depends partly upon his relations to Constable. Constable was, as he fully believed, a man of solid wealth. Nobody supposed, he remarks in his 'Diary,' that Constable's house was worth less than £150,000. There were 'great profits on almost all the adventures' and 'no bad speculations.' The impression was natural enough from the outside. Constable was not only energetic, but shrewd; and the schemes which he started ultimately succeeded and justified the soundness of his judgment. Now, if the opinion of his solvency had really been correct, Scott's position would at least have been comparatively secure. He had, as he admitted, been indulging in expensive tastes; but Abbotsford had now been finished, and he might well suppose that he would not require to accumulate new debts, and could gradually put an end to the system of mutual accommodation.

"In fact, it seems that if Constable could have got safely through the great commercial crisis of 1825 Scott would also have surmounted his difficulties, as he had done in the old troubles of 1813-14. Constable, unfortunately, turned out to have been in a position similar to Scott's. He had from the first been carrying on his business with insufficient capital, and the profits of his successful speculations had been constantly eaten away by the discounts and interest on loans. He had got into intricate relations with his London agents, Hurst, Robinson & Co., who appear at the period of excitement to have been indulging in reckless speculations, and the consequence was that when one of the three houses failed the others collapsed like a house of cards. Scott had said that Constable was as 'firm as Ben Lomond.' What he took for solid rock really rested upon rotten foundations."

After the magazine trouble had been calmed, the alliance between Scott and Constable was of the closest.

"They had a genuine regard for each other. Although their alliance did not imply purely altruistic motives, their interests were identical. Constable saw in Scott's writing the best of all his speculations. The Waverley novels and the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' were apparently the backbone of his business. He very naturally wished to monopolize the most popular and fertile author of the day. He looked upon Scott as a perpetual fountain of popular literature, which could be so directed as to make the fortunes of both. He did everything to stimulate Scott's natural disposition to write. Scott himself thought that his best things were those which came most easily, and was perfectly ready to be stimulated. He was delighted to pour out novel after novel, and to bargain for new novels, yet unwritten and even undesigned. When he wanted more money to buy land, he was ready to take advantage of this easy method of providing funds; and Constable did not discourage him. He could pay for them at least in credit, and was always ready to propose new enterprises. He gave Scott £1,000 for 'Halidon Hill'—a trifle turned out in two rainy mornings—rejoiced in having made such a bargain, and suggested that Scott might add to his income by writing such a thing once a quarter. Scott, again, he observed, might make £6,000 by an edition of the English poets, 'as an occasional relief from more important labors.' He was to edit Shakespeare, with Lockhart, and was to contribute to The Miscellany, which was to be a perfect mine of wealth, as indeed it turned out to be in the main a judicious speculation."

Ballantyne, not being a business man, was the primary cause of Walter Scott's financial ruin, and then it may be added the "Wizard of the North" had his illusions, too. Abbotsford consumed an enormous amount of money. Its purchase cost as a property a great deal, the buildings very much more, and its maintenance was a constant drain; and, having got into stormy seas and weathered them, Scott believed he could ride out a second gale, and the last one swamped him. Then, too, as a man grows older his courage fails him. Think of the agony of mind this loyal soul suffered; how he must have felt with ruin swooping down on him! Mr. Stephen thus concludes his thoughtful and sympathetic article:

"The consummation was postponed from month to month as new temptations arose to invest his money at Abbotsford, and the mass of floating liabilities grew rapidly, though quietly, without prompting any sufficient effort of extrication. When he had once fairly finished his new mansion and rounded off his estates, he fancied that he would be able to shorten sail and bring all this intricate system of accommodation into order. The catastrophe at the end of 1825 destroyed all his chances, and led to that heroic effort which makes it seem almost indecent even to try to investigate the facts. Yet, on the whole, it is as well to know the facts, even about a man whom one loves; and it seems to me that, though it is impossible for any one, as it certainly is for me, to unravel the details, the main results are sufficiently unmistakable."

The Colonial Almanacs.

FRANKLIN'S WORKS AND OTHERS LESS FAMOUS BUT VERY CURIOUS.

The Bible and almanacs, it has been said, formed the chief reading material of our Colonial ancestors, and if with the Bible might be included sermons, religious tracts, and dissertations, the statement contains a large measure of truth. The popularity of the almanac for 150 years was undiminished. Beginning with 1639, the great almanac period continued up to the Revolution. After the war, although widely published and still popular, a marked difference was observable in the exclusive position formerly occupied by these entertaining little books of wisdom and information. Of course they are still useful and very handy to have in the house, but no longer does the almanac occupy what might be called that distinctive literary feature which was the case in Colonial days.

It may be considered presumptuous to attach the word "literary" to them at all, but if not exactly literature, these early almanacs may very properly be called literary curiosities. Many possessed, undoubtedly, something like literary merit, and, in fact, Mr. John Bigelow, who has so ably edited the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, says, in a recent private publication of The Duodecimos, that a great deal of the fame enjoyed by Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard" Almanac was due to its literary merit. However this may be, the opinion still seems the stronger that its fame rests primarily upon the wise and cleverly worded sayings that have made many of Poor Richard's proverbs household mottoes to-day.

Reading matter in the early days was scarce, and the almanac, with its proverbs, bits of poetry, humor, jokes and riddles, lively anecdotes, weather prognostications, and other interesting items furnished most of the lighter literary food of our ancestors, apart from the Bible, Baxter's "Martyrs," or Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

The first press set up in the colonies was at Cambridge in 1639. A political sheet, entitled "The Freeman's Oath," was the first thing printed, and this was followed in the same year by an almanac. It was printed by Stephen Daye, who is still further known to fame for printing, in 1640, the Bay Psalm Book. No copy of this the earliest American almanac is known to exist. The earliest one of which there is any record is for the year 1646, the last one printed by Stephen Daye. This wants one or two pages, and is in the possession of John Boyd Thacher of Albany, who purchased it at the Brinley sale in 1879 for $52.50. Five of these very early Cambridge almanacs were sold in the Brinley collection, each one believed to be unique. Those for 1647, 1648, and 1650 were also acquired by Mr. Thacher, paying, respectively, $80, $2.50, and $2.50 for them. The one for 1649 was bought for $45, and is now in the Lenox Library. This is believed to be the first thing printed by Samuel Green, who succeeded Stephen and Matthew Daye, his son, in the press at Cambridge. A set of six Cambridge almanacs for the years 1659-65, except 1664, brought $156 at the same sale, and a rare lot of 17 almanacs from 1681-1690, Cambridge and Boston imprints, rendered additionally interesting because originally belonging to the famous Colonial chronicler Judge Samuel Sewell, sold for $144.50.

John Tully of Saybrook, Conn., was an entertaining compiler of New England almanacs from 1687 to 1702. He was the first to give them a humorous tone, and his witty remarks and anecdotes were widely read. They were printed in Boston and Cambridge, and are now very rare. The one for 1687 was the first New England almanac to publish the holy days of the Episcopal Church, and also the first that began the year with the month of January.

The first work of William Bradford, who was the first printer of Philadelphia as well as of this city, was a little almanac of twenty pages for the year 1686. It was printed in Philadelphia in 1785, and only two copies are known to be in existence. Its title is "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense; or, America's Messenger. Being an Almanack for the Year of Grace 1686; Wherein Is Contained Both the English and Forreign Account, the Motions of the Planets Through the Signs, &c. By Samuel Atkins, Student in the Mathematicks and Astrology." In the Brinley sale was the original copy that had belonged to Judge Sewell, and it sold for $525, a worthy price to pay for the earliest Bradford imprint.

Seven years later, in 1693, when Bradford had moved to New York, he published the first almanac in this city for the year 1694. This remarkably rare little book was only discovered a short time ago, and is now in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. For many years Bradford's New York almanac for 1697 was believed to be the first published. Only one of this year also is known, and although lacking the title page and last sheet, it sold in the Brinley collection for $420. The curious title of our first New York almanac is "An Almanack for the Year of Christian Account 1694, and from the Creation of the World 5661, but by Kepler's Computation 5667. Containing Matters Necessary and Useful, Chiefly Accommodated to the Latitude of 40 Degrees, but may, without sensible error, serve the places adjacent from Newfoundland to the Capes of Virginia. By D. Leeds, Philomat."

This almanac was first publicly exhibited at the Grolier Club in 1893, with the collection of Bradford imprints. The 1697 almanac was compiled by John Clapp, a noted tavern keeper in the city.

The most famous, as well as the most entertaining, of all the early American almanacs was the one published by Benjamin Franklin, popularly known as Poor Richard's Almanac. It is the only one in the large number of similar publications previous to 1800 that is remembered to any extent to-day, and even where all memory of the almanac has faded away, the terse, wise sayings of Poor Richard remain among our household proverbs, and they were copied extensively not only throughout America, but in foreign countries as well. Franklin's genius and his clear perception of human character are shown in nothing more plainly than in the pages of this curious almanac. Its merit is further evidenced from the fact that it was the first Colonial publication which was favorably received in foreign countries. Franklin was twenty-six years old when he gave his first number of Poor Richard to the world for the year 1733. He had been editor of The Pennsylvania Gazette a little over two years. The man himself is the authority for an opinion regarding this interesting work, and in his autobiography Franklin says on this subject:

"In 1732 I first published my almanack under the name of Richard Saunders; it was continued by me about twenty-five years, commonly called 'Poor Richard's Almanac.' I endeavored to make it both entertaining and useful, and it accordingly came to be in such demand that I reaped considerable profit from it, vending annually near ten thousand, and observing that it was generally read, scarce any neighborhood in the province being without it, I considered it as a proper vehicle for conveying instruction among the people, who bought scarcely any other books; I therefore filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality, as the means of procuring wealth, and thereby securing virtue, it being more difficult for a man in want to act always honestly, as to use here one of those proverbs, 'It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright.'"

The first advertisement of this almanac appeared in The Pennsylvania Gazette Dec. 19, 1732, and on the cover of the almanac a partial list of the contents is given, as follows: "The lunations, eclipses, judgment of the weather, Spring tides, planets, motions, and mutual aspects, sun and moon's rising and setting, length of days, time of high water, fairs, courts, and observable days."

The printer's privilege is taken in this first number of directing a witty and pungent thrust at Titan Leeds, a well-known almanac compiler, and who was at one time involved in a little almanac war with William Bradford.

Poor Richard calculated to the day, hour, and minute the death of Titan Leeds, and because the latter did not expire on that exact day, he proceeds, in his almanac for 1734, to call Franklin all manner of names, such as "conceited scribbler," and "presumptuous author." Notwithstanding the wide sale enjoyed by the almanac, original copies of Poor Richard are now excessively rare. Of the first number, 1733, one only is known. It is owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, which has the most complete set in existence—eighteen copies of the twenty-six years. It will be a matter of pride for New Yorkers to know that our own Lenox Library has the next best collection—seventeen copies—beginning with the year 1736. The Library Company of Philadelphia has fifteen, the Congressional library at Washington, fourteen; the Boston Public Library, ten; Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, D. C., nine, two imperfect; Marshall C. Lefferts of this city, five, one imperfect, and William L. Andrews, three. In the second part of the Brinley sale, sold in 1880, were two of these Poor Richard almanacs, one, for 1736, selling for $54, and the other, 1747, for $52. They would bring much more now.

It would take too long to say something about all the celebrated almanac compilers, interesting as it would be. Benjamin Franklin, however, was not the only man prominent in affairs of state and learning who considered the almanac worthy of serious attention. Roger Sherman, one of the Connecticut signers of the Declaration of Independence, published an almanac for many years before the Revolution, and they are now eagerly sought for by collectors of these curious little annuals. In the Brinley sale a collection of twelve, co:

taining six of Roger Sherman's, sold for $90. Nehemiah Strong, the first professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, was an almanac compiler for many years, beginning soon after his graduation from Yale, in 1755. His books are very interesting, and several are illustrated with quaint engravings. They were published in Hartford. Among the best and most famous in all New England were the almanacs of Nathaniel Ames, published from 1762 to 1775, the last ten years, however, the work being done by the son, as Nathaniel Ames died in 1765. A complete set is in the Dedham Historical Society, Rhode Island, and apart from their curious interest they possess a genuine historical value. Ames has very properly been called the last of the great almanac makers. That almanacs have not been considered beneath serious literary attention is shown from the fact that a few years ago a large volume was published, devoted entirely to the Ames almanacs, giving their history and complete extracts of their most interesting material.

Hypnotism.

DR. R. OSGOOD MASON'S VOLUME DEALING WITH STRANGE MENTAL ACTIONS.*

The author of this volume asks: "Has hypnotism any actual standing either in science or common sense? What of clairvoyance, planchette, trance, and trance utterance, crystal gazing, and apparitions?" The hard-headed materialist will say: "We know what the laws of nature are, and alleged occurrences which go beyond or contravene these laws are upon their face illusions and frauds." The trouble about all these subjects has been that they have been infested with "dreammongers, spiritualists, clairvoyants, mesmerists, and cranks." Public sentiment, more particularly in England, was opposed to giving the least credence to so-called psychical phenomena. Some fourteen years ago there was founded the English Society of Psychical Research, and then inquiries were begun.

Fully fifteen years ago, in the editorial rooms of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Bishop performed some remarkable feats. In a large room surrounded by books a particular volume was selected, which Bishop was to find, the mind reader being out of the room when the choice was made. Taking the hand of a gentleman who was of THE TIMES's staff, Bishop led the person to the exact book. This question then arose: Did the gentleman unconsciously lead Bishop to the precise book, one among probably 500 volumes or more? This experiment was among the first which occupied the attention of Dr. William B. Carpenter. He proposed to explain it by the theory of "unconscious muscular action," that is, on the part of the agent, or the person influenced by the experimentalist, and by that of "unconscious cerebration." That is to say, to make it clear, that the apparently free agent unconsciously led Bishop to the book. We should rather incline to this idea than that Bishop forced the person to touch the volume or to indicate its exact position on the shelf of the book case.

The author cites the Egyptian and Assyrian magi as early examples, but we put no more credence in them than we do in the medicine man of our Indians. Man has never overcome his superstitions, and he never will. It was only recently that in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES the case was cited of an ignorant man who believed that a hysterical girl was possessed of devils. It was certainly Braid, an English surgeon, who in 1842 made a beginning of the true study of hypnotism. He brought about this condition by having a patient "gaze steadily at a fixed brilliant object or point without resorting to passes or manipulations of any kind." Braid believed that hypnotic sleep was a profound nervous change. Such a nervous change would affect, then, both physical and mental conditions, but that by no means favors the idea that the person in such a hypnotic state should be endowed with miraculous powers, although such has been a prevailing idea.

In 1877 Charcot investigated hysteria. He worked with nervous and hysterical patients and studied the phenomena. He did, however, something more, and used to produce hysteria, or what he called "massive stimulations." We do not find that there was very much that was novel in this. Fire a gun in close proximity to a nervous person, he or she being ignorant of the presence of the firearm, and the mental shock, in many cases sufficient to bring on hysteria, is the result. Dr. Mason writes: "I have myself seen nervous patients thrown into a cataleptic state by the 'massive stimulation' of a huge truck passing by loaded with clanging rails or building iron." And he adds that "the present method of transporting these beams and rails of iron through our streets" is "a piece of savagery which should at once be made the subject of special legislation looking to the prompt punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage." After Charcot came Prof. Bernheim. He showed that a very large proportion of all persons, sick or well, could be put into the hypnotic condition, but he was positive "that the hypnotic sleep did not differ from ordinary sleep."

Dr. Mason presents in this volume an endless amount of cases, where those under hypnotic or other influences perform many wonderful things, some of which will take the reader's breath away. As to those who object to believe in psychological marvels, Dr. Mason thinks their motto is, "No amount of evidence can establish a miracle," and we believe that in our present materialistic way of thinking, there are many who adhere to this motto. The author writes: "The objector to clairvoyance and other facts in the new psychology is often simply deficient in the knowledge which would enable him properly to judge of these facts; he may be an excellent mathematician, physicist, editor, or even physician, but he has been educated to deal with a certain class of facts, and only by certain methods, and he is wholly unfitted to deal with another class of facts, perhaps requiring different treatment."

Dr. Mason rarely attempts the explanation of the phenomena he describes. He accepts many things which the majority of hard-thinking people—the positivists, if you please to call them so—would discard. In showing what was our former ignorance and what the later scientific discovery has done for it, the author cites the "identity of lightning and electricity * * * and the discovery of living toads in geological strata of untold antiquity." As to the toads in geological strata of unknown antiquity, Dr. Mason may be referred to Dr. Buckland's experiments with toads in 1825. This toad business is an impossibility, but supposably will never be eradicated from the human mind. Dr. Mason's volume has its value. The curious matter he treats about, he presents in an interesting manner. We are bound to try our best to understand unusual mental actions, if but for the cure of them, and there is no reason why these phenomena "should be slighted, despised, trampled on by a supercilious dilettantism on the one hand, and an uninstructed philistinism on the other."

*TELEPATHY AND THE SUBLIMINAL SELF. An Account of Recent Investigations Regarding Hypnotism, Subconscious, Dreams, Phantasms, and Relative Phenomena. By R. Osgood Mason, M. D. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Light on the Circus.*

Whatever may be mysterious about a great show, such as the Barnum & Bailey one, is all made clear by Mr. Charles Theodore Murray in his "A Modern Gypsy: A Romance of Circus Life." Then, in addition to the realities of the business, there is introduced a goodly modicum of fiction. Here are your actual "acrobats, clowns, women riders, grooms, trainers, jugglers, canvas men, razorbacks, trainmen, ringmasters, trapezists, musicians." What a wonderful being must be the advance agent! He is the man who sets the entire machinery going, and what a great amount of enterprise he displays in smashing all opposition shows! The master mind certainly is Mr. James A. Bailey, who has made the American circus what it is and who has shown "rare executive ability and indomitable will."

From the first driving in of the stakes to the moving of the huge tent, Mr. Murray describes it all. You have the peculiar argot of the performers, which is language quite apart. It might as well be said that in future the subject of a circus, with all its details, even to ticket selling, need not be written, because Mr. Murray has covered the whole and entire ground and worked up the topic in a clear and comprehensible manner. Amusing is the chapter devoted to those who try to see the show and don't want to pay for their own or their children's amusement. "The lying that is daily done at the circus gates by respectable Christian fathers and mothers is the most despicable feature of circus life." "The show," Mr. Murray writes, "is robbed of not less than $100 a day in sums of 25 cents by those honest people in the country. But, morally speaking, this is, comparatively, a virtue by the side of the fact that in the same time a thousand children are being unconsciously taught by their parents to lie and steal."

Paul L. Ford's New Story.*

It is a curious incident that Mr. Paul Leicester Ford works up in his little story, "The Great K. & A. Robbery." There are road agents and road agents, but, whether these bandits are intent on robbing a safe or stealing letters out of a mail car, there is little difference between the two acts. In this story, Cullen, who is President of a railroad, and Camp, who manages another, are both rascals. Cullen arranges to rob a train in which he is traveling with his daughter, a son, and an English Lord and his brother. He thus gets hold of certain letters containing proxies, which, if voted on, would be injurious to his interest or that of his road. The other rascally railroad man had obtained these letters and the proxies in an underhand way. Dick Morgan, a former famous football player, is Superintendent of the road on which Cullen, its President, is traveling in grand style. The car is held up, and there is a volley of rifles. Morgan discovers that the safe and its contents have not been touched, but that the mail has been rifled and that three letters are gone. Who held up the train? That is the question.

Morgan is convinced that his own party has had to do with the ugly business. Then he telegraphs to the Postmaster General, after he has succeeded in getting the purloined letters, and finds pretty Miss Madge has had a hand in it. Then comes on the scene the other party, with Camp at their head, and they want the letters and proxies so as to oust Cullen and secure the road. Not knowing how to act, Morgan, who has the letters, asks for further instructions from Washington. He fears that as Camp has bought up all the Judges in the country it may fare badly with the Cullen party. The Postmaster General replies that he will send a squad of cavalry to the place so as to show that Federal authority overrules the Territorial one.

Morgan has to meet infuriated cowboys, who are under control of Camp, and he runs the risk of being hanged. But the cavalry come up just in time and he is rescued with a lariat around his throat. Finally an adjustment is brought about between the two roads.

Mr. Ford shows the cleverest kind of deftness in the manipulation of this story, and it all seems probable, even possible. There are many bad tricks that politicians and railway Presidents play. The author puts in all the wild West lingo and lots of snap. But where the author is charming, and nothing short of that, is where he describes the admiration of Morgan for Madge, and just that same prettiest of love makings which was displayed in "The Honorable Peter Sterling" is daintily shown in "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery." It is most amusing reading.

*A MODERN GYPSY. A Romance of Circus Life. By Charles Theodore Murray. New York: American Technical Book Company.

*THE GREAT K. & A. ROBBERY. By Paul Leicester Ford. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

For Those Who Read Henty.*

Macaulay has somewhere noted the fact that no man has ever written well in any language save the one that he learned from his mother's lips. For a writer to weave a romance about other times than his own is almost as difficult. George Eliot said she began "Romola" a young woman and finished it an old one. And yet "Romola," unapproachably great as an analysis of those human traits which are common to all the centuries, is a failure as a historical novel. Did any writers ever so lay their hands upon the past as to bid its "dry bones live," except Shakespeare and Walter Scott?

It is, therefore, no disparagement of "A Woman's Courier," to say that, like most of its kind, the story moves cumbrously under its historical harness. It is as crowded with adventure and hairbreadth escapes as "Sinbad the Sailor," and, for the sake of these, readers who love tales full of movement and peril will bear with William III., the Countess of Dorchester, and the other historical impedimenta of the tale, which contributes little to our knowledge of the times and nothing to our insight into character.

Well written, and full of stirring events, it will no doubt be eagerly read by the youth who are capable of enjoying Henty's forty-seven "historical tales." We think, however, that in the field of adventure pure and simple the author would work more freely, and would accomplish better results.

*A WOMAN'S COURIER. Being a Tale of the Famous Forty Conspiracy of 1696. By William Joseph Tremaine. New York: Glaser & Kimball.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY

GRANT

MEMORIAL NUMBER

PUBLISHED APRIL 26

The New York Times

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

Painters of Their Own Portraits.

It may be asked, "Why do painters so often make portraits of themselves?" And pray may not an artist do that much? Is he to be deprived of such satisfaction as may arise from looking at himself in a mirror? It is, however, noticeable that the tyro in art, just as soon as he "can catch a likeness," invariably labors over a representation of himself. The Studio, in a most interesting article entitled "Some Portraits of British Artists in the National Portrait Gallery," treats of this subject of the portraits of artists painted by their own hands. We all know of that gallery in Florence containing such a collection, which dates as far back as 1681. If there is quantity there, the quality of the portraits is questionable. If not, however, for the portraits of artists, as they painted themselves, how we would miss the presence of such illustrious men as were Dürer, Bellini, Hals, Holbein, Gainsborough, Raphael, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Titian, Velasquez, and a host of others.

In England, when the National Portrait Gallery was rearranged, "special consideration," The Studio says, "was given to the collection of artists' portraits." There was some trouble at first in sifting out the exact portraits of artists which were painted by themselves with their own hands. Finally the gallery was made up of thirty-two bona fide portraits. The first two portraits are of William Dobson (1610-46) and Robert Walker of 1660. Dobson, if he were a truthful limner, was a singularly handsome man, as the print in The Studio shows. Of course it is in the Van Dyck manner, and there were supposably few in the seventeenth century. Van Dyck could not help but make them look like gentlemen. The mustache turned up at the corners, the little growth of hair under the lip, and the flowing wig always gave an air of distinction. Being then uncommonly good looking, William Dobson painted many portraits of himself. It is said that the great Van Dyck was a warm admirer of Dobson.

As to Walker, he is to be thanked for having made a strong picture of Oliver Cromwell—and Oliver had a strong face, a rugged one—with occasional warts on it. We know that Sir Peter Lely was a dandy. He was a handsome man, and therefore may be excused for having made so many pictures of himself. Alas! Sir Godfrey Kneller was too busy a man to paint himself. He let others make his portrait.

When you discuss good Jonathan Richardson, a painter much in vogue in Queen Anne's time, though he was a rather dull man, his name is worthy of respect, for he handed down his art to Hudson, and it was Hudson who passed the brush into the ablest of hands, and those hands belonged to Joshua Reynolds.

William Hogarth's portrait is in the gallery, and he presents himself in the act of painting. Hogarth is seated before a big canvas, and his face is a typical English one. Away back on his head he sports a funny cap, which looks as if it were going to fall off. His cuffs are ornamented with frills, which must have always been soiled with paints. His legs are stockened and he wears huge buckles. We somehow give Hogarth to-day very little place as a painter, because of his tendency to make poor historical subjects, but this portrait of himself is a big and a great painting, and its merits can be judged, since our own Timothy Cole has reproduced it, as no other man could, in The Century.

Looking over Mr. Lionel Cust's excellent article in The Studio, and following in his lead, we come to that fine portrait of Joshua Reynolds's, one he made long before the Sir was hitched to his name. What an admirable free bit of work it is! The face is broad and full. In one hand the mahl stick is held, and with the other he keeps out the light from his eyes, and so a shadow is cast over the face. It is a most delightful and unconventional portrait. Supposedly Reynolds painted it some time toward the middle of the last century. Taking Mr. Cust's date, 1746, as the correct one, the painter was some twenty-three years old. He had then set up his easel in London.

Poor Angelica Kaufman's portrait hangs in the gallery—we say "poor," because nowadays critics are induced to deride her. Well, her best work is in the Louvre, and not in the National Gallery—and tastes and fashions change. There is a thoughtful head that Romney painted of himself when he was forty-eight. He gave it to a friend, who carried it off. Only the head is painted, with the arms and coat barely indicated. But it is a grand picture.

John Opie's portrait shows a big, massive head, and Barry's is spiritual, and Wright's is keen and sharp. Sir David Wilkie had a fine, honest face, and looks straight at you. The Rossetti portrait any woman with "sentiment" would like to gaze on and finally fall in love with. He painted it 1846, and then he was a student, eighteen years old. Holman Hunt tells of Rossetti's looks then, with his "long brown hair, his staring, dreamy eyes." They were "gray eyes, not looking directly at any point, but gazing listlessly around; the nose aquiline, but delicate." His is the face of a dreamy kind, and Rossetti, as far as this picture went, understood himself.

On the Turning Out of Copy.

Pearson's Magazine has been trying to gauge the number of words that authors can write per diem. We have Trollope's average, which was about 10,000 words a week, and when pushed he could increase that some 150 per cent. Mr. W. L. Alden, the "sixth-column man" of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who is now visiting in England, was good for 4,000 words per day, and when put to it his average was even higher. Mr. Frankfort Moore can also write his 4,000 words per diem. Sir Walter Besant can turn out 1,000 words a day. Like Trollope, he is probably very mechanical in his way of writing, and this expression has nothing to do with the quality of his work. He sets out to write a book, and the 1,000 words per diem, carried out for a month or two, soon make a fairly big volume. Mr. Hall Caine does not write rapidly, but is good for 1,500 words per diem. Ian Maclaren's answer to the question put to him was that he "did not think it becoming to give any statement to the public as to his speed of production."

It is by no means uncommon for a journalist to write 1,500 words per diem, and to continue, day after day, for a year at that same rate. It is not the horse that spurts that covers the most ground in a long journey, but the animal that is steady and even paced. Of course quantity is not quality, and no one supposes that covering a great expanse of paper is indicative of literary merit. What is called the "spreading" process of writing, good journalism eschews.

Perhaps of all those who wrote, Alexandre Dumas was the most rapid. He would shed leaves of copy all day, and had a curious way of dropping his manuscript until the floor around his desk was littered, and, most remarkable, the copy was perfect, as clear as a writing master's and rarely required a correction. Balzac's method of writing has never been accurately gauged. He seems to have evolved his romances in his brain before he put pen to paper. But corrections of the proof were constant, with immense interpolations, so that compositors never had a more difficult task than to set up Balzac.

Thackeray was a rapid and clear copy maker, and his proof required few corrections. Dickens, when in the humor, wrote with lightning speed, and under stress could turn out a prodigious amount of matter, and the compositors found little trouble with his manuscript.

All questions of this kind have to do with the personal equation of the writer. They may be interesting but prove nothing. When the author of "Lorna Doone" was asked to tell how much paper he could cover, his reply in verse was:

"The proper point about a book—
Or be it praised or smitten—
Is not to ask how long it took,
But what it is when written."

The Museum of Constantinople.

In 1895 THE NEW YORK TIMES expressed its obligation to Hamdy Bey, the Director of the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, for catalogues published under his supervision giving full descriptions of Himyaritic and Palmyrian objects. In Mr. Max Müller's letters from Constantinople, (see THE NEW YORK TIMES's Saturday Supplement of Books and Art of last week,) the interesting quality of these catalogues was described. To this work Mr. Max Müller has added several letters, and among these one entitled "The New Museum and the Sidon Sarcophagi."

The general idea that the Turk of to-day is an iconoclast, Max Müller dispels. That the intelligent Mohammedan should want to preserve the relics of the past was, however, quite contrary to the wishes of those who represented foreign museums. What the Turks found in their own territory was not to belong to them. Not a twelvemonth ago direct pressure was brought by the French Government on the Sultan, because certain recent finds had been withheld from their inspection. The language used by the French representative was decidedly uncourteous, and was very properly resisted by the authorities at Constantinople.

Max Müller describes how the beginning of a collection was made in Constantinople under Feihi Ahmed Pasha in 1850, and was continued in 1875 by Subhi Pasha, who was a distinguished numismatist. To-day, thanks to the support of the present Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and the perseverance of Hamdy Bey, the new museum in Constantinople is one that any people could be proud of possessing. This museum was built so as to hold the magnificent sarcophagi discovered by Hamdy Bey in 1887, and unearthed at Sidon. Max Müller writes:

"Hamdy Bey has been blamed for keeping these treasures so long under lock and key; nay, it was considered very unfair that he should not at once have made over his sarcophagi to the care of one of the great European museums. It was thought that the Turks had no right to keep these treasures of classical antiquity. Instead of being grateful that Turkey should have produced one real lover of ancient art, and that he should have gained the sympathy and generous protection of the Sultan, there were grumblings that Turkey should dare to call these art treasures her own. Even now everything seems considered allowable in carrying off—that is, in stealing—whatever ancient works of art can be recovered from Turkish soil, whether by fair means or foul."

Returning to the value of these objects, Max Müller writes that "there is no collection of sarcophagi, or funeral monuments, in the world that can rival the collection in the new Imperial Museum at Constantinople, and there is every prospect of a large increase of the present collection." The great sarcophagus in this museum, "the one which would have made the fortune of an archaeological discoverer," is called "Alexander's sarcophagus." But the name is not an appropriate one, and will not stand serious criticism. One main reason is that if the sarcophagus had been made to hold the body of the conqueror of a world a more conspicuous representation of him would have been made. As it is there is one small figure, put in a corner, and "undistinguished by any royal insignia." For whom the tomb was made is so far only surmise. Max Müller thinks it is certainly Greek, but of the Alexandrian or post-Alexandrian time, and without "the simple dignity of the best Greek sculptures." But it should be borne in mind that that admirable authority, Prof. Mahaffy, sticks up manfully for Alexandria and Alexandrian work, and believes that the merits of Greek art of that time and of its sculptors have been unnecessarily and even ignorantly belittled.

Max Müller pays then a merited compliment to Hamdy Bey for his great knowledge and perseverance, and to the Sultan for the preservation of these many wonderful objects. And our late Minister to Turkey, the Hon. Oscar L. Straus, whose tastes are classic, can also testify to the courtesy of Hamdy Bey and his willingness to give Americans all facilities in studying the collections brought together in Constantinople.

Sale of Mr. Roos's Books.

FIRST EDITIONS SOLD IN BOSTON—PRICES THERE AND AT THE BIERSTADT SALE—OTHER AUCTION SALES.

First editions have been attracting all the auction interest in the book world recently. The two parts of the Bierstadt sales in this city have given both collectors and dealers many surprises in the way of record-breaking prices, and the sale in Boston last week of the fine library of Christian P. Roos of this city has shown that there as well the fever for first editions is leading to greatly advanced prices. The truth is, however, that Boston for many years has enjoyed the reputation of being the favored locality for the sale of first editions at big prices. This is evidenced from the fact that a New Yorker preferred to send his choice library of first editions to another city, but in the light of the Bierstadt sales here, the argument in favor of Boston has been considerably weakened. The Foote sale, held here in 1894 and early in 1895, for it consisted of three parts, was about the first in which original editions predominated, which clearly showed that this city is as desirable a place to auction off books of that character as the famous literary centre of New England. The Bierstadt sales have simply intensified this truth, and the opinion is now generally held that New York is as good as Boston for the production of high prices for first editions. A comparison of some of the prices obtained in the Roos sale, given below, with the Bierstadt, shows no material difference. Among the Longfellow editions, however, the prices are in favor of the latter.

The highest price in the Roos sale was $60 for Thackeray's first edition of "The Yellow Plush Correspondence," published in Philadelphia in 1838. This is the highest price recorded for this book, and it was one of the few ones where the works of an English author brought high prices. Many of them sold comparatively cheap, but first editions of popular American authors were eagerly sought for, particularly those of Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, and Hawthorne.

Two of Whittier's books sold for $31 apiece, one being the rare volume, "The Narrative of James Williams," an American slave, said to have been suppressed by the Anti-Slavery Society.

One of the peculiarities that are continually cropping out in the book world was brought prominently to the front by the sales of a little volume of poems by Bret Harte called "Outcroppings" and published without name in San Francisco, 1866. This sold for $24, and the singular feature was that a copy has been sold last month in Boston for $1.50—the catalogue price of a famous old Boston bookstore, but the identity of the authorship was not then recognised, and the volume was simply catalogued under the head of first editions. The Roos library had nearly 1,800 lots, probably at a rough estimate consisting of 3,000 volumes, and the total realized was about $4,500. All the books mentioned below are first editions, unless otherwise stated, the list showing a few of the rarest volumes, with prices:

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey—Daisy's Necklace. New York, 1857.....$5.75
ALDRICH and W. D. HOWELLS—Edited by. Jubilee Days. An illustrated daily record of the humorous features of the World's Peace Jubilee. 16 Nos., in 1 volume. Boston, 1872..11.00
BANCROFT, George — Poems. Cambridge, 1823 .....13.00
BRYANT, William Cullen — Poems. New York, 1832..... 9.00
COOPER—Last of the Mohicans. Two volumes. Philadelphia, 1826.....20.00
COOPER—Battle of Lake Erie. Cooperstown, 1843. Presentation copy... 5.00
COOPER—The Prairie. Two volumes. Philadelphia, 1827 ..... 7.00
COOPER—The Pathfinder. Two volumes. Philadelphia, 1840..... 7.00
COOPER—Notions of the Americans. Two volumes. Philadelphia, 1828... 4.00
DANA, Richard Henry—Poems. Boston, 1827 ..... 6.50
DANA, R. H., Jr.—Two Years Before the Mast. New York, 1840..... 4.75
DICKENS—Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi. Illustrations by Cruikshank. Two volumes in one. London, 1838.10.00
DICKENS—David Copperfield. London, 1850 .....11.00
DICKENS—Dombey and Son. London, 1848 ..... 4.25
DICKENS—Little Dorrit. Bound, with original green wrappers. London, 1857 ..... 7.50
DICKENS—A Tale of Two Cities. London, 1859 ..... 8.00
EMERSON—Nature. Boston, 1836.....10.00
EMERSON—Poems. Boston, 1847.....17.00
FRANCIS, J. W.—Old New York. Large paper. 100 copies printed. New York, 1865 ..... 7.00
HARTE, F. Bret—Outcroppings. Being selections of California verse. San Francisco, 1866.....24.00
Printed without the author's name.
HARTE—Lost Galleon. San Francisco, 1867 ..... 6.00
HAWTHORNE — American Magazine. Vol. II. Boston, (1835)-1836. Hawthorne was editor during the last six months for which he and his sister furnished all the original articles, and the contributions were never reprinted 10.00
HAWTHORNE—A Visit to the Celestial City. Philadelphia, (1843).....26.00
A copy in the Foote sale, rebound, sold for $23.
HAWTHORNE—Mosses from an Old Manse. New York, 1846. Two volumes in one..... 7.25
Bierstadt sale, $9.
HAWTHORNE—Scarlet Letter. Boston, 1850 .....18.50
HAWTHORNE — House of Seven Gables. Boston, 1851..... 4.50
Bierstadt sale, $6; Foote sale, $5.50.
HAWTHORNE—Journal of an African Cruiser. New York, 1845..... 5.50
HAWTHORNE—Wonder Book for Girls and Boys. Boston, 1852..... 5.50
Bierstadt sale, $9.
HOLMES—Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. Boston, 1858..... 8.50
HOLMES—The Atlantic Almanac for 1868. Edited by Holmes and D. G. Mitchell. Boston, (1867)..... 5.50
HOLMES—Centennial of the Boston Pier. Cambridge, 1873..... 7.00
HOLMES—Our Hundred Days in Europe. Large paper. 100 copies printed. London, 1888..... 9.00
IRVING, Washington—Voyage to the Eastern Part of Terra Firma. Map. 3 vols. (Three leaves torn.) His first publication. New York, 1806..15.75
LONGFELLOW—Miscellaneous Poems. Selected from the United States Literary Gazette. (14 poems by Longfellow.) Boston, 1826.....20.00
Bierstadt sale, $33.
LONGFELLOW—Atlantic Souvenir. Phila., 1827 .....16.00
LONGFELLOW—Outre-Mer. New-York, 1835..... 10.00
Bierstadt sale, $10.50.
LONGFELLOW—Voices of the Night. Cambridge, 1839 .....13.00
Bierstadt sale, $18.00.
LONGFELLOW—Spanish Student. Cambridge, 1843 ..... 7.00
Bierstadt sale, $17.00; Foote sale, $21.00.
LONGFELLOW—The Belfry of Bruges. Cambridge, 1846.....11.25
LONGFELLOW—The Waif. Cambridge, 1845 .....12.00
LONGFELLOW—Estray. Boston, 1847.12.50
LOWELL—Class Poem. Cambridge, 1838 ....38.00
Bierstadt sale, $35.00; Foote sale, $11.75.
LOWELL—A Year's Life. Boston, 1841.41.00
Bierstadt sale, $45.00; Foote sale, $33.00.
LOWELL—Fables for Critics. New York, 1848, $11.00. Same price Bierstadt sale.
LOWELL—Biglow Papers. Cambridge, 1848 ....10.00
Bierstadt sale, $11.50; Foote sale, $15.00.
LOWELL—Conversations on Some of the Old Poets. Cambridge, 1845.... 8.50
LOWELL—Among My Books. Boston, 1870 .... 4.50
MOTLEY, J. L.—Merry Mount. Boston, 1849 ..... 7.00
POE, E. A.—Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym. New York, 1838.....17.25
SEWALL, Samuel—Phaenomena Quaedam Apocalyptica, &c.; or, Some Few Lines Toward a Description of New Heaven. Small 4to, paper. Printed by Bartholomew Green, Boston, 1727 .....10.00
SIMMS, William G.—Lyrical and Other Poems. Charleston, 1827 .....11.00
THACKERAY—The Yellow Plush Correspondence. E. L. Cary and A. Hart. Phila., 1838. The first genuine edition, the English not appearing in book form until three years later...60.00
Sold at Bang's in February, 1896, for $35.00. In January, 1896, sold in New York for $37.50.

THACKERAY—Vanity Fair. London, 1848 ..... 5.50
TENNYSON—Locksley Hall Sixty Years After. Advance sheets, printed on one side. (London, 1886).11.00
WHITMAN—Leaves of Grass. Second edition. Brooklyn, 1856 ..... 16.25
WHITTIER—Legends of New England. Hartford, 1831 ..... 31.00
WHITTIER—Poems written during the progress of the Abolition question in the United States. Boston, 1837....19.00
WHITTIER—Poems. Phila., 1838.....19.00
(WHITTIER)—Narrative of James Williams, an American Slave. New York and Boston, 1838 ..... 51.00
WHITTIER—Moll Pitcher. Revised edition. Phila., 1840 ..... 17.00
WHITTIER—Poems. First illustrated edition. Boston, 1849 ..... 8.00
WHITTIER—The North Star. Phila., 1840 ..... 6.50
WHITTIER—Songs of Labor. Boston, 1850 ..... 4.25
WHITTIER—Little Eva, Uncle Tom's Guardian Angel. Poem, with music by Manuel Emilio. Boston, 1852....13.00
(WHITTIER)—Proceedings at the Dedication of the Kenoza Clubhouse. Only a few copies privately printed. Haverhill, 1859. ..... 19.00

The following book plates were recently sold in London: Sir James Wright, £1 18s; Lord Byron, £1 2s; Archbishop Sancroft, £1 18s; Matthew Prior, £4 12s 6d; Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1707, £1 10s; Sir R. Clayton, 1679, £1 10s; Countess of Oxford, 1736, £2 10s; the Right Hon. T. Wentworth, 1698, £1 16s; George I., Gift-Plate to Cambridge University, largest size, dated 1715, £4 4s; second size, £2 8s; third size, £1 6s; Henrietta, Countess of Pomfret, £3 3s; Penn Family, two plates and manuscript notes, £3 5s; David Garrick, £1 2s; William Penn, 1703, (reissue,) £2 2s; Countess of Bessborough, £3 10s.

The following notable books were sold recently in London: R. Browning's "Aristophanes' Apology," with the autograph corrections of the author, and an interesting autograph letter from the poet regarding this work, £17 10s; R. Browning's "Bells and Pomegranates," the eight numbers of the first edition, 1841-46, presentation copy from the author, £9; "A Trip to Town," a series of humorous-colored illustrations in the style of Rowlandson, with descriptions in verse, 1823, £13 5s; an extensive collection of upward of 500 tracts relating to the Civil War, Commonwealth, and Restoration, 1641-62, £25 10s; Psalterium Davidis, a fifteen century manuscript on the finest vellum, with twenty-four small and seven large, beautifully illuminated miniatures, £119; Rudyard Kipling's "Quartette," Lahore, 1885, £5; a fourteenth century Breviarium Romanum, written on vellum, with numerous illuminated capitals in gold and colors, £11 5s; a note in the middle of the volume records the bequeathal of the manuscript to the Church of St. George, Southwarke, in 1522; E. Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1596, the first volume of the second edition and the second of the first issue, the latter volume having bound up with it a fine copy of "Colin Clout," 1595, £27 10s; W. M. Thackeray, a reproduction of the sketches made by Thackeray at Clevedon Court, printed about 1865 for presentation only, £10.

A curious lot of old Nankin porcelain brought large prices when sold lately in London. The prize piece in the collection was an oviform vase cover of very fine quality, decorated with branches of hawthorn, 10½ inches high, which brought 410 guineas. A set of three jars and covers and a pair of beakers, painted with Lange Lysen, vases of flowers, children, and trees, 10 inches high, £51; a pair of cylindrical vases and covers, painted with ladies on a terrace, 13 inches high, £91; a pair of bottles, with figures of ladies, vases of flowers, and utensils in alternate panels, 9¾ inches high, 96 guineas; a tobacco jar and cover, decorated with plum blossom, flowers, &c., in shaped medallions, 7 inches high, 78 guineas; another pair, with similar decoration, 7½ inches high, £65; a pair of cylindrical spill vases, painted with tiger lilies and foliage, 7½ inches high, 70 guineas; a set of three barrel-shaped vases and covers, with similar decoration, 6¾ inches high, 126 guineas; a pair of oviform vases and covers, with rocks, flowers, and insects in panels, 8 inches high, 120 guineas; a pair of cylindrical vases, painted with flowers in white on blue ground in leaf-shaped panels, 9½ inches, 112 guineas; a pair of taller ones, with dragons on blue ground and scrolls in blue on white ground, 11 inches high, 74 guineas; a set of three barrel-shaped vases and covers and a pair of beakers, with baskets and sprays of flowers in panels, the vases 9½ inches high and the beakers 7½ inches high 235 guineas, and a set of three oviform vases and covers and a pair of beakers, with flowers in white on blue ground in oval-shaped medallions, 7 inches high, 181 guineas.

A Franz Hals was recently disposed of at auction in London. It was an exceptionally fine example. It showed a half-length portrait of a man in black, with a white ruff and black hat, dated 1679, and measuring 2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 2⅝ inches. This picture was started at 1,000 guineas, and was knocked down for 3,350 guineas. In 1890 a Franz Hals, a portrait, brought 1,900 guineas, and another of the wife of the painter 1,750 guineas. At the same sale there were two De Keysers. One brought 700 guineas, the other 500 guineas. A marine view and shipping, by W. Vandervelde, realised 820 guineas; a landscape with cottage, by Jan Steen, on an oval panel, signed, 400 guineas; dogs attacking a porcupine, by Snyders, 270 guineas; an interior and figures, by L. Boilly, 440 guineas; a portrait by Romney of Mrs. Yates, in the character of the Tragic Muse, a full length, the lady wearing a pale blue dress and red robe, 405 guineas; a festa on the grand canal, by Guardi, 340 guineas; still life, by Weenix, 320 guineas; a fête champêtre, by Watteau, 290 guineas; a Dutch landscape, with farm buildings, by Paul Potter, signed and dated, 1645, on panel, 280 guineas; a Dutch landscape, horses and cattle, by S. Ruysdael, 310 guineas; the "Letter Writer," attributed to Terburg, but probably by Ochterweldt, 250 guineas, and a portrait of Mrs. Sheridan, in blue, by Francis Cotes, 170 guineas.

An interesting series of engravings was disposed of recently in London and brought good prices. In the list were the original six water-color drawings by R. Caldecott, illustrating Oliver Goldsmith's "The Mad Dog," which brought £109; "Thoughts on Matrimony," engraved by W. Ward after J. R. Smith, printed in colors, and in fine condition, £52; "Master Philip Yorke," by Bartolozzi after Sir Joshua Reynolds, printed in colors, in perfect condition, with large margin, £31; "Almeria," after J. Opie, a brilliant impression, £36; "The Age of Innocence," after Reynolds, by J. Grozer, in colors, with full margin, £31; Mrs. Jordan in the character of the Comic Muse, by T. Park, after Hoppner, an early proof and rare state, £22; Lady Hamilton as the Spinster, after Romney, by T. Cheesman, £14 10s., and a portrait by Gainsborough of Edward, Earl of Aldborough, engraved by Einslie, very scarce, £19 10s.

The following rare books were sold recently in London: "The Gentleman's Recreation," 1674, first edition, with the scarce plate of "Directions for Blowing the Horn," £7; Oliver Goldsmith, "The Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, first edition, Richard Heber's copy, with his note of its purchase, £67 10s.; La Fontaine, "Contes et Nouvelles," the Fermiers Généraux edition, 1762, £17; Longus, "Les Amours Pastorales de Daphnis et Chloe," 1745, Aniyot's translation, with the additional plate of "Les Petits Pieds," £14; G. Stanhope, "Parson's Christian Directory," 1716, a fine copy in contemporary red morocco, £17 10s.; Dean Swift, "Gulliver's Travels," 1726, in two volumes, £10; Voltaire, "Oeuvres," 1785, seventy volumes, £38 17s.; Horace Walpole, "Castle of Otranto," 1791, printed at Parma by Bodoni, with four drawings in sepia by Bertie Greathead, and a letter from the author expressing his great admiration for "such speaking conceptions," £11 5s.; "Los Quarto Libros de Amadis de Gaula," printed at Venice by Juan Antonio de Sabia, 1533, £12 10s.; R. Hakluyt, "Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation," 1589, with the rare map of the world which Hakluyt inserted while waiting for Molyneux's map, £19; an imperfect copy of the first folio Shakespeare, 1623, £26, and D. Wilkins, "Concilia Magnae Britanniae et Hiberniae," 1737, four volumes, £17.

What constitutes the cellar of a Duke? What were the wines in the bins of his Grace the late Duke of Hamilton? Somebody else will drink them, because all the precious liquids were auctioned off the other day. There was an abundance of champagne, with some excellent French wines and choice German ones. Château Margaux of 1877 brought 76s. to 85s. per dozen; LAgrange, 1870, 84s. to 90s. per dozen; Mouton Rothschild, 1872, 72s. per dozen; Lafitte, 82s. to 96s. per dozen; Romanee Conti, 1874, 96s. to 100s. per dozen; Steinberg Cabinet, 1868, 94s. per dozen. Brandy—Sazerac de Forge, from Famin, 80s. to 102s. per dozen. Port, (and what would a Duke's wine be without port?)—Twenty-seven dozen, 1878, Cockburn, 90s. to 97s. per dozen; 1873, Lankester, 84s. per dozen; 1858, Offley, at 78s., and 1863 and 1868, (blended,) from Hamilton Palace, 100s. per dozen. Champagne. —Moët, first quality, at 74s. per dozen; Lanson, first quality, 78s. to 88s. per dozen. Sauterne.—Château y' Quem, 1858, from 80s. to 90s. per dozen; sparkling Moselle, Scharzberg, from 50s to 60s. Claret—Latour, 1878, from 60s. to 64s. per dozen; Larose, 1870, at 60s. per dozen. Champagne. 1884, Ay Famin, from 80s. to 90s. per dozen. Brandy—1872, 70s. to 75s per dozen.

New Lives of Grant.

VOLUMES NEARLY READY BY COL. WILLIAM C. CHURCH AND GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON.

Two new lives of Gen. Grant are nearly ready for publication. Each belongs to a series of books already well known to the public. For the Heroes of the Nations Series of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, Col. William C. Church has written a volume, and Gen. James Grant Wilson has written one for the Great Commanders Series of the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

In the Putnam series Col. Church's book must take a leading position. The series is already a long and interesting one, numbering, as it does, some twenty volumes, with about as many more in preparation or arranged for. Clark Russell, Evelyn Abbott, Thomas Hodgkin, and Mrs. Oliphant are among the writers, who have written for the series, and Stanley Lane-Poole, Benjamin I. Wheeler, C. W. C. Oman, and Ruth Putnam among those who have works for it in hand.

The author of the Grant biography, Col. Church, is the editor of The Army and Navy Journal and the author of the biography of John Ericsson. The hope had been entertained by the publishers that this volume would have been ready at the end of April, but the discovery by Col. Church of new and heretofore unpublished matter has made it necessary to delay publication for a time. The volume has for its full title, "Ulysses S. Grant, and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction." It will contain 420 pages of text, will have 21 maps, two of them folding ones, with 16 portraits and 2 views. As a companion volume, the Messrs. Putnam have in preparation a life of Gen. Lee, written by Prof. Henry Alexander White of Washington and Lee University.

Gen. Wilson's life of Grant will contain considerable new material, including the correspondence from original letters of Gen. Grant with E. B. Washburne. These letters came into the possession of Gen. Wilson a short time ago, and have never been published to so full an extent as will be the case in the forthcoming volume.

Among the many illustrations and fac similes which will appear in the book will be the original letter written by Grant to Gen. Buckner demanding the unconditional surrender of Fort Donelson. This letter has an interesting history, and it now appears that the fac simile in Grant's Memoirs is not taken from the original, but from an engrossed copy made in the Adjutant's office. The only difference is that the paper of the original was slightly damp when the letter was written and the ink had run in some of the words, giving them a somewhat blurred appearance. This blur does not appear in the engrossed copy, but the reproduction in Gen. Wilson's volume shows it clearly, as in the original letter.

Among the interesting illustrations is one of the old Grant homestead in East Windsor, Conn., owned by another branch of the family, and which has the almost phenomenal record of having remained in the same family for 240 years. Part of the original house is still standing. It was very small and now forms the rear of the building, the main part being a typical fine old Colonial dwelling, in excellent condition, although built in 1747. The place is now owned by Mr. Roswell Grant, and it was visited by Gen. Wilson a few weeks ago. Col. Fred Grant accompanied him.

The Spring Academy.

PICTURES IN THE EAST GALLERY AND THE CORRIDOR.

There is a pleasant and judicious mingling of figure works and landscapes in the East Gallery of the Academy of Design this Spring. Henry Mosler's large and important subject picture "Invoking God's Blessing," William H. Lippincott's "Pleasant Reflections," Louis Moeller's excellent genre, "The Will, which was deservedly awarded one of the Hallgarten prizes, and Harry Roseland's figure work, "Parish Gossip," that excellent study of negro character, are among the most important works in the display. Of the landscapes in this gallery, Robert C. Minor's "Sundown," Carleton Wiggins's "Cattle by the Sea," J. Appleton Brown's "Springtime," Arthur Parton's "Catskill Wilds," and Walter L. Palmer's "Domes of La Salute" are in the front rank of the landscape display.

In his large and important genre, "Invoking God's Blessing," Henry Mosler shows one of the best canvases he has yet painted. A Puritan family are gathered around the old-fashioned table in their log cabin, while the grandfather, standing at the head with bowed head and clasped hands, says grace. At his left sits the aged grandmother, with cap, kerchief, and apron, and by her side stands a quaint little maiden with golden hair. On the other side of the table sit the son and daughter-in-law and the maiden daughter of the house. The work is academic in treatment, the figures well drawn, and the composition admirable. Every detail of the interior of the rude hut has been carefully studied, and as carefully painted, and the canvas tells well its story of the simple life of historic times. It is a picture that would have delighted the collectors and art lovers of twenty-five years ago, when figure or story pictures were all the rage, but it is better painted than were the canvases of the Dusseldorf school of that day. The figure in William H. Lippincott's "Pleasant Reflections" is stiff, but the color leaves little to be desired, and the green of the curtain makes an effective background for the blues of the gown. There is a dramatic touch in Louis Moeller's picture, "The Will"—an old man recumbent on a couch, half raised by strong arms, to sign a will. The flesh color of the invalid's face and those of the attendants is rather too cold, but the figures are well and strongly drawn, and the grouping is excellent. Harry Roseland has evidently made a most thorough and careful study of negro life and character, and the expression in the faces of the old colored man and woman in his picture, "Parish Gossip," is natural and amusing. The details of this canvas are all carefully worked out. Gilbert Gaul's "A Vandal" has good drawing if not overpleasant color. Frank Fowler's "Head of Flora" is refined in treatment and good in color.

In "A Christmas Market—Spain," F. Luis Mora shows himself as clever a painter of landscape as of the figure. The canvas is thoroughly artistic, is well composed, and full of air and light. "Sundown," by Robert C. Minor, is a charming color and tone study, with a sky unusually good even for Minor. Carleton Wiggins's "Cattle by the Sea" is soft and pleasing in color. The animals are well drawn, and the canvas has fine atmosphere and distance, and J. Appleton Brown's "Springtime" has a characteristic delicate and delicious color scheme. There are good painting and a charming outdoor feeling in Arthur Parton's "Catskill Wilds." A "Fête Champêtre," by L. E. Van Gorder, is clever in conception and execution, but somewhat uninteresting. George H. McCord shows a good landscape in a "Wintry Night in England," rich in color and tender in sentiment, and Leonard Ochtman's sunny little landscape, "On the Mianus River," is noticeable for its atmosphere and tonal quality. Other good landscapes in this gallery are Herbert Denman's "Whispering Willows," Kruseman Van Elten's "Autumn in the Woods," F. De Haven's "Pasture Near the Sea," Roswell S. Hill's "The Old Mill," and S. S. Dustin's "In the Salt Marshes." Walter L. Palmer's Venetian picture, "Domes of La Salute," is a relief from his usual Winter landscapes, and is chiefly notable for the fine light effect on the dome. There are only four portraits in the gallery, Seymour J. Guy's of J. C. Nicoll, a strong and satisfactory work, which was noticed when shown at the studio reception in Tenth Street last Winter; E. Wood Perry's conventional presentation of the well-known features of W. J. Linton, a fair portrait of "Miss M.," by E. S. Hamilton, and a clever little portrait by Juanita Levick.

The corridor has a strange mixture of good and inferior work this year. Its general average is raised by Humphrey Moore's large and fine Moorish interior, with figures, "Muley Aben Hassan," which is hung over the door of the north gallery; R. M. Shurtleff's strong landscape, "Near a Clearing" and "October," A. T. Van Laer's "After the Rain," Cecelia Beaux's portrait of Mrs. William E. Curtis, Edmund C. Tarbell's figure canvas "Josephine and Her Mother," Charles Warren Eaton's fine landscape "At Close of Day," and E. L. Couse's remarkably strong character study, "Indian Medicine Man."

"A May Evening," by William A. Coffin, has rich color and rarely good sentiment, and there are delicate color and graceful drawing in Henry Prellwitz's "Ferdinand and Ariel." Fresh and clear in atmosphere is A. T. Van Laer's "After the Rain." Walter Clark's "Old Mills at Downingtown" has a delicate color scheme, and R. W. Van Boskerck's "October" is a good plein air study. Charles H. Woodbury's "Heavy Sea" is true in color, breezy, and full of movement, and there are splendid action and true feeling of the sea in James G. Tyler's "Plowing the Atlantic," although the foreshortening of the steamer as she plunges downward makes her appear relatively small. There is good sentiment in Albert Insley's "Even Tide," and pleasing color and sentiment in A. A. J. Fournier's "End of the Day." "Josephine and Her Mother," by E. C. Tarbell, is attractive through its refinement, harmonious color, graceful drawing, and good light effect. It seems a pity that Jennie Brownscombe's large composition group, illustrating a ball celebrating the victory of Yorktown, at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1781, should be marred by the stiffness and woodiness of the figures. Miss Brownscombe evidently gave much care and study to the picture and the details of costume and of decoration have been well brought in. R. M. L. Walsh's "Girl of Seville" is a charming little rendition of a Spanish maiden, very attractive in color and expression. While the subject is unpleasant in E. I. Couse's picture of an "Indian Medicine Man" at his incantations, it is the strongest picture in the corridor, and one of the best in the entire exhibition, a splendid study of character and rich and true in color.

Next week's closing review will be devoted to the west gallery.

Art Here Fifty Years Ago.

LARGE COLLECTIONS FORMED AND SALES SUCCESSFULLY MADE IN LONDON.

A glance at the art conditions of this city, fifty years ago, as revealed by an authority of that day, will be found interesting. For those who have held to the belief that there were comparatively no pictures worth mentioning of value in this country a rude awakening will occur. And again, the relations of art to the tariff are hinted at in a fashion which may start some of the agitators of to-day on entirely new lines of thought and study.

Dr. Shearjashub Spooner was recognized as a well-informed connoisseur and collector in this city in the early part of this century. His "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, and Architects," first published in 1853, in New York, is a standard work to-day and has run through ten editions. The observations drawn on below occur in the introductory remarks in the first edition, but not in the subsequent ones. The author begins by quoting Sir M. A Shee, a President of the British Royal Academy, who, in advocating more extended study of the elementary courses of art in the schools, said: "It should be the policy of a great nation (toward art) to be liberal and magnificent. These * * * (do not) * * * sap and mine the foundations of prosperity nor break in on capital."

Dr. Spooner uses this remark to introduce a plea for more general attention to art in this country. Continuing, he writes that "during the last sixty years a multitude of ancient paintings and of rare editions of engravings have been imported from Europe, most of which are now in the collections of our citizens.

"Paintings have been sold in New York for a few dollars which have resold, after reparation, for more than $1,000, and prints have sold for a few shillings worth as many dollars or guineas."

In illustrating that money put into the

purchase of pictures selected with knowledge and taste was not entirely wasted—even then—he cites how Sir Thomas Lawrence, who had spent £40,000 in gathering rare prints, offered his collection to the British Museum for £18,000, and on its refusal of his offer, the prints brought £20,000 at auction.

"The United States," the author writes, "presents to the connoisseur a better field to make a rare collection of paintings and engravings than any other country in the world," adding that he means that for a certain sum better results could be secured than elsewhere. "Now, till within the last twelve or fifteen years," he declares, "the United States was the only safe market for the promiscuous shipment of old paintings. Duties in England were a positive prohibition—la. sterling per square foot being the duty, without regard to value—whereas pictures came in here free of duty until the tariff of 1842.

"New York was then a great market for old paintings. All Continental Europe, especially Italy, Flanders, and Germany, was ransacked by persons employed in the trades for this business, and they picked up these in ale houses and garrets for mere trifles. They then consigned their purchases, without selection, to Mr. Aaron Levy (and his father before him) to be sold at auction. Men of wealth watched these sales. Levy, during his life, sold over one million imported paintings; he sold 43,000 for one Dutch importing house. So constant was the supply from abroad that for a long series of years he regularly sold a catalogue of 100 to 200 paintings every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, besides frequent day sales."

Dr. Spooner tells of the Michael Paff collection of 1,000 canvases, and how 100 selected ones were sent over to England, and one of them, Guido's "Susannah and the Elders," sold for $10,000, and the others (ninety-nine) brought $58,000. So we had galleries of some account in the forties.

When Europe was being disrupted and devastated pictures were coming over here in a steady stream. The demand, it is noted by Dr. Spooner, was equal to the supply. "A New York dealer bought of one of our Consuls, then at Florence, 20,000 old paintings, and all of these were consigned to New York for disposal at auction." Then the writer makes the startling statement that "more paintings are shipped from New York to London than go there from Italy." English dealers had agents here to watch the sales. Italy and Spain then forbid by law any original paintings going out of the country, but smuggling was a flourishing enterprise. Canvases by Salvator Rosa, Giordano, and other eminent artists, figured in the sales here in great numbers. "There are," says the writer, "collections here and in Atlantic cities that vie with some of the best private ones in the old country."

Then he tells of how noted collectors would attend Levy's auctions and, removing their coats, would watch the unrolling of the importations. Two Vernets, with numbers corresponding to those missing from the Louvre's catalogue, were found among the shipments to the New York auctioneer, and their purchasers were friends of Dr. Spooner. He warns prospective buyers to go slowly, especially when before "old masters," telling them of how the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were tricked in such fashion, and George III. narrowly escaped being duped by a spurious Bartolozzi.

In those days the art of imitating antiques and making new pictures resemble old masters flourished, according to the writer, and he tells how customers visiting auctions generally carried a bottle of spirits to test the paintings. If the canvas had been artificially aged the paint would soften under the influence of an application of the spirits. Rome, Naples, and Paris were the great workshops in turning out these spurious "old masters."

Wall Street was the popular centre for art dealers then, and Dr. Spooner complains of a craze for French pictures, "the sky of which is painted by one, the grass by another, and so on, with gilded frames, while the native artist is passed by." Then he adds: "Our artists cannot compete with French women." He pleads for the extension of art studies, pointing out that "within half a century England has been brought from a low degree to one of high perfection by the Royal Academy, the British Institute, and the National Gallery."

Africa.

SURVEYING AND FIGHTING IN THAT COUNTRY IN RECENT YEARS.*

When Major J. R. L. Macdonald was in Bombay in 1891, he was on the point of embarking for England on leave, having seen seven years' service in India. Just before starting for home he received a telegram offering him the post of Chief Engineer of "the proposed railway survey from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza." The Major accepted the post, and then went to England in order to understand the details. In London the Directors of what was called "The Imperial British East Africa Company" were found, and the Major was made acquainted with the scheme of operation to be carried out, with the estimate of the cost.

There does seem something preposterous in the idea of a body of august Directors, grave English gentlemen, who, seated in comfortable armchairs in a London office, arrange matters for wild Africans in an almost unknown country thousands of miles distant. As far as the Major's account goes, there never could have been a more difficult calling than the one he assumed.

To work levels through a rough country within civilization is a trying task, but to push a line through Africa, working in swamps and jungles, and harassed by savages, is a tough job. The sub-title of the book is "Soldiering and Surveying," and the author saw a great deal of fighting. It was fortunate for him that he had Maxim guns, for sometimes it was a mere chance whether the exploring party would win or the natives. With our feelings, of course, always on the side of the Directors of the Imperial British East Africa Company, and pleased at their success, our interest in the fights and battles waged in this part of Africa can be but slight.

It may show on our part a certain want of seriousness when we read, with a smile, of the rows between the Protestant and Catholic natives in that benighted country. Of course the converts were only Christians in name. A Protestant stole a Catholic's cow, and got shot for it, and then a general warfare ensued, in which Major Macdonald had to take a hand. Then it was feared that the Mohammedan negroes, seeing that the so-called Christians were at daggers drawn, would have their innings, which was exactly what the followers of the Prophet did. The opportunities given the author to fight were then constant, and he writes in detail the contests he was engaged in, with those of other English leaders. Of course you are sorry for the Kibwezi, the Kikuyus, the Wavumas, the Wakikuyus, and the Wagurugarus, but your sympathy for them can be but of the slightest. Somehow, through the perversity of human nature you rather like the Masai, who are out-and-out soldiers, and make no professions of being anything else.

Major Macdonald's trials were many. To be killed by a native spear thrust would have been an insignificant death, but then there were fevers, bred from a terrible climate, and imported smallpox. The bees in such parts of Africa as the author passed through are the most dreadful of foes. Think of an acre of pugnacious bees! Near a Wakamba village several donkeys belonging to the caravan were stung to death by these insects. The only way to make an advance through the swarms was to build fires and make rushes through the smoke. Plucky as was the Major, on one occasion he was driven off the field. One native was found dead.

"The poor fellow, who wore only a loin cloth, was terribly stung. His body, owing to the innumerable stings left in him, instead of smooth black skin, appeared covered with close brown fur. We dosed him with brandy, removed the stings, and carried him to camp, some two miles distant, where he was placed in the hands of the hospital assistant. But all the latter's care was of no avail. In about five hours Mosga was dead."

The author found game in abundance, and knocked over his lion. His description of the charge of the rhinoceros is essentially the same as Dr. Donaldson Smith's. There is a kind word said for the missionaries, and the Major indulges in the hope that the country will be benefited in the time to come from the presence of the white man. The conclusion reads:

"Much has been said in disparagement of the missionary work in Uganda, of the interference of the missionaries in politics, and of the bloodshed which has resulted from the Christian war; but had these critics enjoyed my opportunities of seeing the immense results of the hard and unremitting work of these devoted men, often in danger, always in more or less discomfort, I think they would themselves admit that, much as we may regret the bitter sectarian differences that have distracted the country, the good done far outweighs the evil. Instead of a savage heathen kingdom, where a man's life was rated at the price of an ox, and a woman was an article of barter, where justice went to the highest bidder, the Uganda of to-day is a well-ordered State, steadily improving in the arts of civilization and culture, where no man can lose his property or his life at the arbitrary will of the great, or without a fair and open trial. This alone is no small thing to have achieved, and a large share in its accomplishment is undoubtedly due to the patient toil of the Christian missionaries, who have adhered steadfastly to their self-imposed task through the stormy times of war and through the dark days of persecution."

*SOLDIERING AND SURVEYING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1891-94. By Major J. R. L. Macdonald, R. E. With maps and illustrations. New York: Edward Arnold

Shakespeare.

THE DAVENANT BUST OF HIM AT STRATFORD AND ITS CURIOUS HISTORY.

None of the portraits or busts of William Shakespeare gives one a satisfactory idea of the great dramatist and poet, except the recently acquired Davenant bust, now in the library of the Shakespearean Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon. It is the most striking thing that meets one's eye in that quiet little room which is filled with pictures, books, and manuscripts, all pertaining in some way to the Bard of Avon.

The bust is about life-size, terra cotta, and in remarkably good condition, considering the vicissitudes of its existence. The lines of the modeling are sharp and clear, giving a fresh, lifelike appearance to the countenance. At the first glance one is impressed by the character and strong will evinced by the features. The bust before you represents a man of powerful thought and a man of the world. In all these particulars it differs essentially from all other portraits. Here the features show the mind within. When looking at the other portraits or busts we are inclined to say, "How is it possible for that man to have written 'Hamlet?' He looks more like a lumbering country gentleman than the greatest of dramatists and poets."

For years this valuable acquisition to the Memorial was lost to the world, and only in the last three years has it been placed where "all who run may read," or, in other words, where all who go to Stratford-on-Avon may see it, which is one and the same thing in this day of travel.

The history of the bust is as follows: In the year 1660 Sir William Davenant erected a theatre, which, as Pepys say, was "the finest playhouse that was ever in England." It was situated in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Portugal Row, and was named The Duke's Theatre, after James, Duke of York, brother to Charles the Second. Over the two principal entrances were niches, in one of which was placed the bust of Ben Jonson; in the other this bust of William Shakespeare. Many must then have been living who remembered the great dramatist, including his youngest daughter and granddaughter, and actors and playgoers to whom Shakespeare's face was familiar. The bust was probably made from life; if not, certainly by an artist who knew Shakespeare's face well in life, for there were too many still living who did know him to have asked one to whom his face was unknown to make a bust of him, to be placed in the greatest theatre of that day.

So it must have been a satisfactory representation of the great dramatist who had so recently passed away from among their midst. There it remained with its companion, Ben Jonson, when, in 1714, the Duke's Theatre became a barracks. The taste for Shakespeare was submerged then by Italian plays and operas, so the busts were only busts of unknown men, and were forgotten. Later the building was used for business purposes, until 1845, when the College of Surgeons, buying the property, pulled it down to erect a new building on the site.

In the meantime the niches where the bust were had been walled up, so when the workmen began hacking at the walls, no wonder that they thought little of two old busts which fell out from behind some moldy old masonry. The bust of Ben Jonson was broken beyond repair, before the loss was realized, but that of Shakespeare fortunately was saved. It became the possession of Mr. Clift, passed from him to his daughter, then to her son, the Rev. Mr. Owen. After which it became the treasure of the Shakespearean Memorial. At the formal presentation, in 1894, many of the greatest actors, actresses, and literati of England assembled to rejoice over the possession of a truly fine bust of their greatest poet and dramatist.

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Books and Authors.

In former times in England, when to the review of a book was given the price of it, the journal had to pay a tax, because it was held that the printing of the cost of the book was an advertisement. That is the reason why to-day, so says The Academy, prices of books are not given, though the law taxing advertisements is no longer in existence.

Mr. Harris, who was so dreadfully mixed about Charles Sumner, is wriggling all he knows how to get out of the snarl. His explanation is that he did not mean Charles Sumner, but Charles A. Sumner of California—and who might Charles A. Sumner be?

A very curious book will be Mr. Albert Hartshorne's account of the glass drinking vessels used in England from early times to the end of the last century. The volume will be handsomely illustrated. Wonder if the author will quote "Father Tom" about the tumblers.

A play of Tolstoi's, "Ivan the Fool," has been dramatized by Dr. Arnold Elloart, who is a member of the Croydon Brotherhood, and such has been, so it is said, the influence of the play on its adapter, that he has become a Tolstoist, whatever that may mean.

Irishmen as historians are supposed to entertain their racial prejudices, but there never was a more honest man, nor one fairer spoken, than is Justin McCarthy. His "History of Our Own Times" never had, at its time of publication, the credit it deserved, but since then the highest commendation has been given. It is a clear, and at the same time a full, history of England of to-day. The author concluded his first volumes with his recollections of events up to 1880. The fifth volume is to be published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and the affairs of the empire will be treated from that time up to the Queen's present time.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle publishes in good form in the "Brooklyn Eagle Library" the lectures delivered in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. The title of the brochure is "The Bible as Literature," and the series consists of sixteen sermons.

The Teacher is a monthly, and published under the direction of the Educational Club of Philadelphia. The papers found in it are contributed by teachers of distinction, and the articles are of general rather than of special utility, for what is a good method of instruction in Philadelphia will be just as potent in New York, in Baltimore, or elsewhere. The influence of such educational journals is of the best, for if teachers gain something, it is the parents of the children who acquire information.

Most of us know of M. Victoren Sardou's early studies. He was to have been a doctor, and his means were so restricted that he gave lessons in Greek and Latin at 20 cents a ticket. Sardou was also a bookseller's hack, and made translations. It is stated that for one job he undertook, over which he labored for three weeks, working most of his time in the National Library, he was paid 32 francs—that is less than $6.50.

To The Critic a correspondent sends some verses of Whittier's, which are most opportune, now that arbitration is mooted. They appeared in The Athenæum of Aug. 19, 1876, but are not discoverable in Whittier's collected poems:

"Thicker than water in one rill,
Through centuries of story,
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you the good and ill,
The shadow and the glory."

For the Omar Khayyám Club dinner, given recently to Lord Wolseley, Mr. Austin Dobson wrote some neat verses, and this nice joke is at the beginning:

"Medio de fonte leporum
Surgit Omari aliquid"—

This, had Lucretius been alive, would have made him feel very tired. The conclusion is as bright as can be:

"For every youth or miss
That knows Quis multa gracilis,
There are a hundred who can tell
What Omar thought of Heav'n and hell;
Who Bahrám was; and where was hid
The sev'n-ring'd Beaker of Jamshyd—
In short, without a break can quote
Most of what Omar—never wrote."

The last line is a very happy one.

Ouida's last fiction is called "The Massarenes," and Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. are the publishers. It has to do with a Duchess and a pork butcher, and the pigman is an American, who is a great swell.

In honor of the Queen and to commemorate the jubilee year, an association has been formed. The society has for its object the accurate and systematic investigation of the archaeology, the topography, the geology and physical geography, the manners and customs of the Holy Land, for biblical illustration. As prime movers in the society there are such distinguished officers as Col. Conder, Sir Charles Warren, Gen. Sir Charles Wilson, and Gen. Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. Among the names of other workers are those of Canon Tristram, Mr. Schumacher, Prof. Hull, Sir Walter Besant, the late Prof. Palmer, Mr. Flinders Petrie, Mr. Trelawny Saunders, Mr. Bliss, Dr. William Wright, Canon Dalton, Mr. Chichester Hart, Mr. George Armstrong, the constructor of the raised map of Palestine, and M. Clermont-Ganneau.

Sir Walter Besant has had the grip, but is now convalescent. He is revising his new story, "A Fountain Sealed," which Chatto & Windus will publish.

Mr. Sherard has written a volume called "The White Slaves of England," which Barden will publish. It treats of those who work in the manufacture of white lead. To investigate the method employed by white lead manufacturers is a difficult task. A whole chapter might be written on this subject, the obstructions put in the way of those who want to find out how the business is carried on, solely in regard to the health of the working people. Mr. Sherard could not go through the front doors, and so he was forced to climb over the back fences.

What a heraldic bibelot this must be! When Queen Victoria was young she once made a grant entrée into London in her state coach and eight, when the horses bolted down a street and the proprietor of the Fox and Crown of West Hill, Highgate, stopped them. As a token of her regard, the Queen gave the man the royal lion and unicorn emblazoned on the panel of her coach, and as a local relic this has been placed with becoming ceremonies in the Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution. There are many fine coats-of-arms painted on carriages in New York, now that omnibuses no longer run through the streets, quite as fine as that her Majesty uses.

There is an old Spanish maxim which reads, "Seldom lend your horse to a sailor, never to a Frenchman, and as little as you can to anybody else." As to obliging a friend with a book the wisdom of the proverb holds equally good. Mr. Arthur L. Humphrey in the Private Library formulated certain rules regarding books and their treatment, brought forth one might say by "dire experience." Here are some of the principal ones: "Do not bite your paperknife until it has the edge of a saw. Do not cut books except with a proper ivory paperknife. It is ruination to a good book not to cut it right through into the the corners. Do not turn the leaves of books down; particularly, do not turn down the leaves of books printed on plate paper. If you are in the habit of lending books, do not mark them; these two habits together constitute an act of indiscretion. It is better to give a book than to lend it. Never write upon a title page or half title; the

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blank flyleaf is the right place. Books are neither card racks, crumb baskets, nor receptacles for dead leaves. Books were not meant as cushions, nor were they meant to be toasted before a fire."

Are literary people so singularly constructed that their habits or fads should be particularly signalized? What does it avail us to know that Smith has a mania for accumulating old slippers, or that Jones collects tops and marbles, or that Robinson's entire leisure is devoted to the finding of mustard spoons? Suppose the favorite recreation of Miss Angelica is to play blind man's buff or copenhagen, or Miss Eudoxia to turn handsprings, or that the historian Williamson eats a pound of mint-stick every twenty-four hours? What can an intelligent public care about such things? "This 'ere wild man," said the proprietor of the sideshow, "devours, ladies and gents, ten pound of raw onions sprinkled with red pepper every blessed mornin' as a happetizer before his regular bre'kfus' of seven bucketfuls of sheeps' trotters and tripe. He's a very expensive animal as to his boardin'."

Once the printer took the liberty of correcting a line of Cowper's, and the poet wrote: "There is a roughness on a plum which nobody that understands fruit would rub off, though the plum would be much more polished without it. * * * I will only add that I wish you to guard me from all such meddling, assuring you that I always write as smoothly as I can, but that I never did, never will, sacrifice the spirit or sense of a passage to the sound of it."

Some weeks ago The Academy gave a portrait of Walter Savage Landor, with a sketch of his life, and received later a letter addressed to "Walter Savage Landor, Esq.," which read: "Sir: We are very anxious to include your portrait in our 'Series of Celebrities,' and should be very pleased if you could kindly grant us a sitting for the purpose at your convenience, especially as only a few minutes will be required. We shall be happy to take you any time that you may be able to appoint, and we will, of course, send copies of the portraits for your inspection before making use of them in any way. We are, Sir, yours faithfully, ——." Not long ago a journal gave some space to the description of a fine fiddle attributed to Stradivarius. A few days afterward the paper received a letter from New Jersey, which ran as follows: "Mr. Editor: You did not print Mr. Stradivarius's address, and I have looked all over your paper for his advertisement. If he will send me a violin on trial, he might find a cash customer."

So far as relates to Robert Browning's maternal ancestry, the whole matter has been made clear by Mr. D. Hopwell in Notes and Queries. In 1751 a sugar house was established in Dundee. One of the workpeople was a Dutchman, William Weidemann. Weidemann prospered and built himself a house, the deeds of which are still extant. He married and had a son named William, who was a mariner. This William the second married Sarah Revell. They had a daughter born to them, who was named Sarah, and in time she became the wife of Robert Browning and the mother of Robert Browning the poet, who was born May 7, 1812, in Southampton Street, Camberwell, London.

Ibsen's honors came late to him. He has just celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday. If there was any difference between Ibsen and his son-in-law, Björnson, there was a reconciliation on this occasion. On his seventieth birthday a Berlin publisher will issue a superb edition of Ibsen's works.

A new book on Armenia has just been published by Fleming H. Revell & Co. A feature of additional interest connected with it, is that all the profits are to be devoted to the benefit of the suffering Armenians. The volume is a series of letters from Armenia by J. Rendel Harris and Helen B. Harris, who were witnesses of many of the massacres and scenes of devastation. A preface is written by William E. Gladstone, and the volume is illustrated with a map and numerous views.

William Mill Butler of the Rochester Whist Club is putting the finishing touches upon a new edition of "Whist in a Nutshell," the first edition of 3,000 copies having all been sold. The work will be greatly enlarged both in scope and size, Mr. Butler having become convinced that there is an urgent demand for a general reference book of the game. The new edition of "Whist in a Nutshell" will, therefore, be a whist dictionary, cyclopedia, digest, and miscellany combined, all arranged in alphabetical order for convenient use. It will be the first work of its kind and will cover the subject of whist historically, scientifically, technically, socially, and in every other way, including in its scope advice and quotations from the "masters" and later authorities upon every important point of interest to the student or the finished player. Mr. Butler has been gathering materials for this purpose for several years, and has the co-operation of the leading players and authors of the day.

The first number of the "Journal of Germanic Philology" has just made its appearance, and it seems to be so well planned that it ought to be a success from the very start. The editor in chief is Prof. G. E. Karsten of the University of Indiana, and he has associated with himself the following specialists as co-editors: For the department of English, Prof. A. S. Cook of Yale; for German literature, Prof. H. S. White of Cornell; for Germanic grammar, Prof. G. A. Hench of Michigan, and as the periodical is to be international in character, Prof. Georg Hölz of Leipsic will look after European interests. The printing is done at the Norwood (Mass.) Press, and the publishers are Ginn & C. of Boston. Financial support has been assured by seven generous citizens of Indianapolis. Only articles by trained and competent experts will be admitted to the columns, but the Journal is intended for teachers and students of Germanics, and it ought to make a good medium of communication between pure and applied philology, between the study and the classroom.

An error was made in these columns as to the price of the "Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," published by the Burrows Brothers Book Company of Cleveland. The cost of the book is $3.50, not $5.

The Macmillan Company have ready Prof. H. S. Nash's "Genesis of Social Conscience: The Relation Between the Establishment of Christianity in Europe and the Social Question."

Mr. Bryan (there is but one Mr. Bryan) is going to give his book to the world. Its title is "The First Battle," and in England Sampson Low, so it is reported, will be the publisher. It is Mrs. Bryan who writes a sketch of her husband, and the bulk of the volume will be made up of Mr. Bryan's speeches.

If word from Washington can be credited, Mrs. Grant has written the home story of her life with her illustrious husband. But whether the matter is to be published at once or after her death is not known.

Capt. Mahan's "Life of Nelson" is a literary event in England, the publishers of the English edition (Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.) having in process of manufacture a large new edition. In this eulogy of the greatest of naval heroes the Englishman is forced to accept "harbor" without a "u" and "splendor" bereft in the same way, but your Briton will get used to all that before very long.

In Harper's Round Table, Rider Haggard tells of the Transvaal as he saw it in 1877. Paul Krüger he describes as "short, ugly, sanctimonious, and fearfully attired. Rude as he seemed, he was a man who could not be overlooked, although in any other country the limitations of his character and education would have made it impossible that he should rise to the position which he now holds, and which even then he held."

Who will write Coventry Patmore's life? Mr. Gosse was supposed to be willing to undertake it, but has declined. If done at all, it should be written by a Catholic.

Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago will publish a story of Christina Rossetti's, entitled, "Maude," and written when she was unknown. The matter is largely autobiographical.

Mr. John Fiske's History of the United States was found to be the first in a list of books which the children of the Chicago schools liked the most. Mr. Fiske, it seems, wrote over this volume many times before it satisfied him, which is obvious from a reading of it. No book so good as this ever was written without careful revision.

The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton, will be published in America by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. One interesting portion of the book will be a number of letters written by Gen. Gordon, which have never yet been printed.

"Notes on Nicaragua" is to be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. The work is written by Mr. Henry I. Sheldon, who is familiar with the Suez, Kiel, and Manchester Canals. The volume contains excellent maps and many photogravures.

Mrs. Raymond Maude has written for the forthcoming Ladies' Home Journal her reminiscences of Jenny Lind. Mrs. Maude brings out the fact that Jenny Lind was excessively nervous before singing in a new opera, but calmed down the instant she appeared before the public. Ex-President Harrison concludes in the May number his White House experiences. A chapter of great interest will be found in this number having to do with the career of Gen. Grant. John Russell Young shows that when Gen. Grant was in the East he arranged the terms of a treaty of peace between China and Japan.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt is much in demand—in literature, as well as in State and National affairs. He is a singularly well equipped man. For the Harper's Round Table of the 27th of April, Mr. Roosevelt has written a story, the title of which is "The Timber Wolf."

New Rooms for the Authors' Guild.

The American Authors' Guild is about to move into larger and more comfortable quarters in Carnegie Hall. Possession will be taken next week of the new rooms, which consist of a large main room or hall, where the customary meetings and social gatherings of the guild will be held, and two or three smaller rooms to be used for the library and as reading and writing rooms. They will be open every day and evening for the members. While the organization is not actually endeavoring to secure a large library, it has an excellent collection of about five hundred volumes, mostly contributed by members, including many biographies, encyclopedias, and other useful books of reference.

The guild, during the past year, has occupied a floor of the building recently erected by the Genealogical and Biographical Society, at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street. The increase of membership demanded larger quarters, and hence the change. There are about 400 members, 100 of whom have been added during the past year. Gen. James Grant Wilson is the President, having held that position for four years. The first President was Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, who served one term. The three Vice Presidents are John C. Bancroft Davis, Julia Ward Howe, and Ellis H. Roberts, the latter having just been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the late Dr. Hoffman's death. At the same time Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth was elected Treasurer, the first time that office has been filled by a woman.

The House Committee is now arranging for a house warming and reception in the Carnegie Hall rooms early in May. Meanwhile the attention of its members is directed to the public entertainment next Wednesday evening in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden. This is the second public affair ever given by the Authors' Guild. The entertainment will be of a musical and literary character. The Rev. Minot J. Savage will give an address on literature and selections from their own writings will be read by Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt," Will Carleton, and Bliss Carman.

Here and There.

The French Minister of Finance has adopted the design of Mr. Roty for the new five-franc piece. In the medallic art as far as coin is presented, there are difficulties which only the expert knows. You may not raise your design, and so be effective, because if you did you could not pile one piece on another. Then again a strong relief would soon wear off, or be taken off by the sweater. The allegorical head M. Roty does not use. The new five-franc piece will have on one side a female figure, with the Phrygian cap on her head. She is scattering grain. There are the rays of the rising sun. The composition is dignified and impressive. Around the coin run the words, "République Française." On the obverse there is a torch ablaze, and crossing it a laurel branch. Whether the torch means the "lux" business simply or is a firebrand, that depends on future conditions. M. Roty's composition has all the strength which simplicity and good art can bestow.

The anonymous author of "America and the Americans" writes: "One Federal Senator was said never to wear socks; another wore a paper collar fastened at the throat by a diamond button, but no neckcloth, and I could cite many more examples of similar savagery." The anonymous gentleman must forget that there was in the past the sans culotte; or for a real aristocratic view of the perfect gentleman he overlooks the fact that His Grace of Brunswick wore diamond buttons in his underclothing.

M. Gavard, in "A Diplomat in London," (Henry Holt & Co.,) tells of the unveiling of a statue of the Prince Consort, (1874,) "this time on a horse in a gallop." The Frenchman says that the climate of London "makes statuary impossible, neither metal nor marble can stand the soot and the rain. When they show you a statue here you feel an irresistible desire to send for a chimney sweep." As we do not use soft coal in New York we have no soot. If we have less rain or fog than in London, our statuary in marble, when exposed to the air, we are afraid, will suffer even more in New York than in London from the disintegrating effects of heat and cold. Inscriptions on tombstones of a hundred years ago are scarcely legible to-day, if the stone slab itself is not all shaled or dilapidated. Some months ago attention was called to the fine Farragut Monument in this city. At that time there were many interstices between the stones of half an inch in width. To-day the gaps are very much widened, and in the Spring they will be further enlarged. Is there not a society in New York whose business it is to look after the preservation of public monuments? A half a day's work, a small quantity of cement, is "the stitch in time which will save nine."

There is a clever satire in Jokai's "The Green Book," (Harper & Brothers,) descriptive of the censor, and a French artist painting a fresco, indicative of the glory of the Emperor, the painter at work in a palace. "Look at that woman up there in the picture," says the censor. "She is standing next to the Czar, with leg bared up to the knee." "That is Fame," replied the artist to the indignant censor. "It is indecent," says the censor, "for any one to stand in proximity to the Czar in such a costume." Then the artist explains that in the Roman-Greek period, ladies did not wear stockings. "But we can permit no woman in such a negligé costume to be in contact with the person of the Czar; but, something more. Who is that man with a roll of paper in his hand?" "It is Gen. Kutusoff." "Why is his right arm shorter than his left?" "It is not shorter; only his position makes it so." "What is that black you are smearing over the countenance of the Czar?" "Terra di sienna. It gives shadows." "But there must be no shadow on the countenance of a Czar." Maurice Jokai continues in his inimitable manner, detailing the censorship of art, and then shows how asinine it is when it kicks at literature.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Tobias Smollett. By Oliphant Smeaton. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

American Lands and Letters. By Donald G. Mitchell. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

James Boswell. By Keith Leask. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The Architecture of the Renaissance in Italy. By William J. Anderson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Industry in England. Historical Outlines. By H. de B. Gibbins. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches with Elucidations. By Thomas Carlyle. 4 vols. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. I. $1.25.

On Heroes, Hero Worship, and the Heroic in History. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The French Revolution. By Thomas Carlyle. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 3 vols. $3.75.

Letters from the Scenes of the Recent Massacres in Armenia. By J. Rendel Harris and Helen B. Harris. 12mo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25. Two copies.

The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett, M. A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford. By Evelyn Abbott and Lewis Campbell. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two vols. $10.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Edited under the personal supervision of Day Otis Kellogg. Large octavo. New York: The Werner Company.

New Light On the Early History of the Greater Northwest. Henry Thompson Journals. Edited, with copious critical commentary, by Elliott Coues. Large 8vo. New York: Francis P. Harper: 3 vols. $10.

The Life of Nelson. The Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain. By Capt. A. T. Mahan. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 2 vols. $8.

Seventeenth Century Studies. By Edmund Gosse. 12mo. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Pioneers of Evolution from Thales to Huxley. By Edward Clodd. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A History of Ancient Greek Literature. By Gilbert Murray. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Sketches Awheel in Modern Iberia. By Fanny Bullock Workman and William Hunter Workman. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Thackeray's Haunts and Homes. By Eyre Crowe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Hazell's Annual for 1897. A Cyclopedic Record of Men and Topics of the Day. Edited by W. Palmer. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Thomas Chalmers. By W. Garden Blaikie. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

FICTION.

Chronicles of a Kentucky Settlement. By William Courtney Watts. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

In Golden Shackles. By "Allen." 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Prisoner of Conscience. By Amelia E. Barr. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The Stand-by. By Edmund P. Dole. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

One Man Who Was Content. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Hilda Strafford. By Beatrice Harraden. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

A Woman of Thirty. By H. de Balzac. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Sign of the Spider. By Bertram Witford. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Pine Valley. By Lewis B. France. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

The Dominant Note and Other Stories. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Pickwick Papers. By Charles Dickens. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $3.

Oliver Twist. By Charles Dickens. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A Tale of the Thames. By Ashby Sterey. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Ruth Farmer. By Agnes Marchbank. 12mo. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Phyllis of Philistia. By Frank Frankfort Moore. 12mo. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Landlord at Lion's Head. By W. D. Howells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Saint Eva. By Amelia Pain. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Chun Li-Kung. By Claude A. Rees. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

POETRY.

Odes in Ohio, and Other Poems. By John James Piatt. 16mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.

For the Country. By Richard Watson Gilder. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Talks to Young Women. By the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Nature in a City Yard. By Charles M. Skinner. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Talks to Young Men. By Charles H. Parkhurst. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Life's Comedy. First Series. Large octavo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Lawns and Gardens. By N. Jönsson-Rose. Large octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Bicycling Advertising. By G. H. E. Hawkins. 12mo. Syracuse: G. H. E. Hawkins.

SKETCHING IN THE PARK.—At the offices at the Arsenal in Central Park the clerk who issues permits is just now fairly overrun with requests for permits to sketch in the Park. The major portion of the applicants confine themselves to Central Park, but a

number of adventurous ones who have discovered the beauties of Bronx and Pelham Parks and of the pretty spots in the annexed district go above the Harlem River. They start early and from the dainty bits their sketching books show on their return Spring must be more advanced up there than it is further south, or the tired city eyes lend to the landscape imagined charms.

Art and Artists.

Several wasted efforts have been made in these columns to call attention to the neglect of the Farragut Statue in Madison Square. Standing now on the sidewalk, near the Twenty-sixth Street side, you may look right through the stones of the curved base and catch a view of the opposite side of the square. Just such conditions were presaged at the beginning of the Winter. The crack is certain to widen, and there will be other and more serious gaps before long. It is nothing short of a crying shame to find so little care taken of one of the finest of our public monuments.

"Come, gents. Here's your chance. A marvelous portrait! Napoleon by Rembrandt—and signed at that." This is a bit of fun from L'Illustration.

Richard E. Brooks, the sculptor of Paris, has been elected a member of the National Sculpture Society.

That must be a horrid picture which was sent for approval lately to the Hanging Committee of the Salon. First looking at it, in the subdued lights which the painter had worked into his picture, it had the appearance of a butcher's shop. Closer inspection showed that the carcasses were human corpses, and the butcher was Bismarck. Whether it is to be accepted remains to be seen. Pictures much more revolting than this have been hung in the Salon.

In her will Mrs. Louisa D. Hunt makes the following request as to the pictures of her husband, now placed in various museums and galleries, and belonging to her estate: "First to arrange for and carry out their disposal, if possible, to the Boston Art Museum, as a collection for a memorial to the late William M. Hunt, (or William Morris Hunt,) at a price satisfactory to my executors. If my executors should not succeed in making such sale, then I direct them to make such disposal of the said paintings, separately or collectively, as in their opinion seems best, by sale, the proceeds of their sale to become a part of the residue of my estate." These pictures, the work of William M. Hunt, are "Fortune," Colossal," "Niagara," "The Jewess," "The Bathers," "Girl with the White Cap," "Hamlet," "The Beggar," "The Visit," "The Rapids," and a portrait of himself, with some original sketches.

In London, the members of the International Society of Wood Engravers have just held their annual dinner, Mr. Seymour Luas, A. R. A., being the President of the society. The President, in his speech, said that "he had been told that the art of the wood engraver was about to die, but it was impossible to find any machinery with any invention that could compete with the hand when directed by an artist. [Applause.] Recently he was commissioned to obtain a quotation for a copy of one of his portraits and he was surprised to find that the artist wanted more for the copy than he got for the original. A very long time would elapse before process and photography would kill the great art of the engraver. He believed that there was room for both the process work and the exercise of their art as well."

The last number of "Art," a publication for practical use in the classroom, the workshop, and the home, is now in its third issue. The text is of the cleanest character, giving just such information as students want, the magazine being fully illustrated. Painting in oil, in water color, pastel work, modeling, and embroidery are all treated in this magazine, which is sold for 10 cents.

Little serious study is expected in the class rooms of the Art Students' League, in West Fifty-seventh Street, from those who are members of the Society of American Fakirs, and that order takes in about all of the advanced workers there.

The exhibition of the works of members of the order at the league Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, is the cause of the neglect of studies. Flippancy and caricature will run riot on the walls, little being spared from ridicule. S. T. Shaw, the founder of the Shaw Fund, has offered the students three prizes of $25, $15, and $10 for the best specimens of caricature. Miss Zella Milhau has offered a consolation prize of $5 to the least meritorious. The exhibition will finish with an auction.

Friday night the Fakirs will dance, allowing no one in evening dress on the floor. Before dancing begins an immense frame at one end of the hall will be used for tableaus, the Fakirs in burlesque costume burlesquing the canvases at the present exhibitions. The proceeds will go to a charity, as usual.

In Harper's Weekly, April 24, the two illustrations on the front page call for particular attention. The subjects chosen simply show two of the ordinary scenes of the Mississippi flood. Certainly in the first of the two prints the negroes pose for the photographer. In the second the conditions are about the same, but not so salient. What we should like to indicate, indifferent as to the subjects, is the marvellous skill shown in the production of these two photogravures, which we are inclined to think are the best we have ever seen. It is evident that after the photographer's work was done, the plate was subjected to skillful handling. All the haze and vagueness of process is gone, but the contrast between the graver's tooling and the work of the camera is barely perceptible. In this same article all the prints are of merit, but these two specified may be taken as examples of the highest order of process work. It should be remembered, too, that there is an element of necessity in Harper's Weekly, and that all those prints had to be rapidly executed.

The portraits of Queen Victoria are many. They would begin in 1820, and would end with one of to-day. But it is particularly the early ones which are so difficult to obtain. In honor of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, Messrs. Kerslake & Co. of London will publish not less than twenty-five portraits of the Queen, beginning with her Majesty as a Princess and concluding with the last official one of 1855. The preface to the portraits will be written by Mr. Justin McCarthy. The first issue is to be limited to 1,000 sets, and must be subscribed for. The prints will be ready for delivery at the end of this month, and the cost is reasonable.

Freida Voelter Redmond's "Violets," with C. Volkmar's "Washington's Headquarters, 1775," are the two colored plates of The Art Amateur for April. In other illustrations there are Meissonier's "The Halt at the Inn" in the Wallace collection, and a fine series of prints after the works of that leading German animal painter Evert van Muyden. A most useful article is "Dog Studies by French Painters." Mr. Montague Marks's "My Note Book" always is excellent. Due space is given to the many exhibitions held in New York or elsewhere, and the many departments, as of house decoration, china painting, hyrogravure, and wood carving are fully represented.

In a recent issue of Puck Messrs. Keppler and Pugh, as cartoonists, are at their best. Mr. Keppler showed a Greek child, his girdle bristling with yataghans, in the hands of policemen. Holding the little boy by the arms are two giant guardians of the peace, England and Russia, and backing them up are Austria, Germany, France, and Italy. Costumes, poses, colors, are all excellent. The title of the picture is "A Small Job for Six Big Policemen." Mr. Pugh shows a ward in an insane asylum, and the cartoon is called "He Has One Medicine for All." Mr. McKinley as a doctor has a hugh bottle labeled "Tariff," and this cure-all he is administering all round to his many patients. Mr. Pugh has known exactly where to stop in this cartoon and to make it only comic. Just where good taste keeps caricature well in hand, and does not permit fancy to overstep a hair's breadth, Messrs. Keppler and Pugh know. We cannot say as much in regard to all American cartoonists.

A find has been made in Florence. It is an excellent portrait of Charles Dickens, signed and dated by Henri Scheffer, in 1856. It belonged to an Italian doctor who once lived in London and then removed to Italy. After Dr. Beggi's death it became the property of a second-hand dealer. The portrait has been purchased and is now in England.

The Museum of Bari has been enriched, having acquired an antique silver dish of Magna Gareca work. The form of the piece is circular, having in the centre a group of two figures—a man standing with one foot raised on a rock and facing a seated female figure; they are in high relief. Round the edge of the plate are arranged eighteen masks. The under side of the dish is covered with scroll ornament of an elegant pattern, the ornament, together with the figures, being plated with gold.

Below is presented a letter from Mr. John W. Beatty, the Director of the Carnegie Art Gallery. An error arose from supposing that the method of purchasing the pictures for the chronological collection was the same as was in usage last year:

"Dear Sir: I have read with interest your kind reference to the plan adopted by the Fine Arts Committee for the second annual exhibition. I hope you will permit me to correct an impression which seems to have been made upon your mind, as the presentation of it may lead others into the same error.

"You say, 'If the $1,500 for two pictures does not seem large, the honor and credit of a selection would make the reputation of an artist,' &c. The prizes of $1,000 and $500 do not purchase the pictures for the chronological collection, as did the prizes last year, but are now offered in addition to the purchase price.

"Your reference to irresponsible articles published in some papers prompts me to say that I have no doubt that the American painters are sufficiently shrewd to discriminate between authorized and unauthorized announcements made on behalf of this department. At any rate, we cannot undertake to correct unauthorized or irresponsible statements in reference to the department or exhibitions. Thanking you for your kind words, I am, very respectfully. JOHN W. BEATTY, Director."

A Young Man's Letters.*

It is not probable that this book will reach a much wider circle of readers than was reached by the manuscript. The public at large does not readily give its time to the thoughts of youth unless they are amusing thoughts, and it was one of Mr. Byron Smith's qualities to take himself very seriously. "My letters home rather resemble sermons than letters," he wrote upon one occasion, and this was certainly the truth. His editor was his personal friend, and has read into the correspondence of the study-years a charm that eludes the detached reader. Mr. Smith, like many another serious youth, found little better than himself to write about, and one cannot fail to discover the adolescent inclination to advise the elder generation. His father's theological views in particular appear to him very much out of joint, and he puts himself with zest to the task of setting them right. Of his own temperament he says, among other things: "Feelings with me have an almost irresistible tendency to become ideal memories, to pass from actual life, while a sob and ache and groan, to the motionless heights of soul where passion is none and love but a perfect yearning."

If Mr. Smith's editor had been less his admirer, he would probably have pruned his material until he had something like 100 pages in place of 360, and the result might easily have been interesting. It is hardly worth while to criticise the intimate letters of a boy twenty years dead; in spite of their prolixity, they show that the world, and especially his chosen profession, (journalism,) would probably have been somewhat the purer and more decent for the writer's work if he had lived.

*A YOUNG SCHOLAR'S LETTERS. Being a Memoir of Byron Caldwell Smith. Edited by D. O. Kellogg. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1897.

Mr. Chase and Two French Artists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of a lecture delivered recently to the students of the academy at Philadelphia, Mr. Chase went out of his way to attack a couple of foreign artists in a manner as unjustifiable as discourteous. The objects of Mr. Chase's animosity were the French painters Van Marcke and Paul de Longpré, whom he denounced as being "in no sense of the word true artists," but "mere commercial travelers in the field of art." This remark is presumably due to the fact that the two French painters in question have been singularly successful in selling their works at large prices to art connoisseurs and collectors in this country, paintings bearing the signature of Van Marcke and de Longpré figuring on the canvases and water color paintings of many an American gallery.

Mr. Chase goes on to say in his lecture that "the paintings of de Longpré and of Van Marcke could not possibly have been admitted to the Paris Salon, or to any other respectable exhibition." This is an assertion which calls for an unqualified denial, since it is directly opposed to fact. Van Marcke is to-day either an officer or a commander of the Legion of Honor, a distinction conferred upon him by the French Government for his services to the cause of art, a distinction which it may be added is far more difficult for a Frenchman to obtain than for a foreigner, since in the case of a Frenchman the possession of the cross entitles him to a stipend from the Government, which admits of no such obligation where the order is awarded to a foreigner. Van Marcke's pictures figure, too, in the National Art Gallery at the Palace of the Luxembourg at Paris, purchased by the Government.

M. de Longpré, like Van Marcke, has been distinguished by his Government, and if Mr. Chase will take the trouble to refer to the catalogues of the Paris Salons he will find that the name of M. de Longpré figures on those of 1876, 1877, 1878, &c., until the loss of his fortune, through the failure of the Comptoir d'Escompte, caused him to take up his residence in this country about 1890. Moreover, on the strong written recommendation of Meissonier, of Bonnat, of Gérôme, of Puvis de Chavannes, and of several other leading French artists, the French Government selected the flower paintings of M. de Longpré as standard works for the students of the various art schools of the State throughout the country.

American artists have been so courteously received by their French comrades at Paris, have found so much hospitality on the walls of the Salons and of other great picture exhibitions abroad, and have been so generously treated in the matter of distinctions and rewards by the French Government, that it certainly seems in questionable taste for one of their number to take advantage of a public lecture to denounce as "commercial travelers of art" two popular French painters merely because their works may have met with a wider, and above all, a more remunerative appreciation than his own.

EX-ATTACHE.

Inscription on a Tomb in Rushden Church, England.

What man and wife were, or may after be,
One to the other, (ever,) such two were we.
Full Forty Yeares we husband were and wife,
All whiche fayre time we lived without strife
And on our death beds it was hardly geste,
Whiche had to other greater love exprest.
I, kind and loving to Her, to me thus,
She, tender-hearted, myld, and virtuous.
We had 8 children to augment our joyes,
For her, four daughters, and for me four boyes.
By God's grace we so evenly were payr'd,
As that in sexes, equality we shared.
Not a yeare after that to Heaven she went,
But me, my Maker, thither to Her sent.

TO EXHIBIT IN LONDON.—Henry W. Ronger, the landscape painter, is arranging to exhibit his paintings in London next year. He is encouraged to take this step by dealers who have sold his pictures. The collection will embrace about twenty of his best canvases. Conspicuous in the number will be "A Shepherd at Night," which is full of that sentiment that Longfellow expressed in "The Day Is Done." The scene depicted is a winding, deserted road, faintly lighted by a moist moon, while off to one side is the flock of sheep. It was painted on the Isle aux Grue, in the St. Lawrence River, and Mr. Ronger avows that it is the most lonesome spot he ever had to do with. It is a favorite with him, and has been greatly admired in Montreal, where several of his best efforts have places in private collections.

GRANT MEMORIAL.

THE

Magazine Supplement

OF

THE NEW YORK TIMES

OF

Sunday, April 25

will be devoted in large part to illustrations and text appertaining to the

GRANT MEMORIAL.

FULL PAGE PICTURE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT

in the uniform of a General of the United States Army, reproduced in half tone from photograph selected by the members of his family as their favorite.

THE GRANT MEMORIAL

will be fully illustrated from photographs taken especially for The New York Times. Full description of the movement and the work which has been done in procuring funds for its erection. Earl D. Berry will give a complete history of the movement for the erection of the tomb, which has occupied the last twelve years. A critical survey of the Grant Tomb from an architectural and artistic point, by Montgomery Schuyler. Two half-page illustrations of the details in a central plaque of the Grant Memorial in the representation of "Let Us Have Peace." Pictures of the Memorial, as completed, of the great bronze doors, of the interior, showing the sarcophagus in its position in the crypt. The details of the dome will be illustrated in more elaborate form than ever before.

THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Portraits of Richard Dorney, manager Daly's Theatre; Wilton Lackaye in "Dr. Belgraff," Douglas in "Dr. Belgraff," Minnie Maddern Fiske in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." Portrait of Agnes Sorma in "Katherine." Half-page scene from "The Man from Mexico."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Capt. Mahan's Life of Nelson, one of the noted books of the season, will receive a two-page review. The illustrations include portraits of Nelson as a Captain, portrait of Nelson in the National Portrait Gallery, Nelson from the painting by Whichels, portrait of Capt. Mahan, portrait of Nelson's daughter Horatia, and illustrations of the Victory and other ships of Nelson's, and of Nelson and Wellington—their only meeting.

MUSIC.

Portrait of Frank Daniels, now playing in "The Wizard of the Nile"; of Gregorowitsch, the well-known violinist; of Jessie Bartlett Davis, playing in "The Serenade"; photograph of Marie Engle of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Miss Bloomfield Zeisler.

SENATOR JOHN RAINES.

Portrait and sketch of the much-talked-of author of the Raines liquor law.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Illustrations of Grammar School No. 75, Tenth Ward. Two pictures of classes. Portrait of William J. O'Shea, Principal.

HUMOR.

A page of illustrated fun.

THE NEWS PAGES of The New York Times of next Sunday will contain the usual interesting features—Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, gossip from Berlin, and a characteristic story of some phases of London life by William Drysdale. The departments devoted to Finance, Society, Women, Clubs, Current Literature, Sporting, Yachting, and Bicycle Matters will be attractive.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."